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U. S. IS PRAISED BY MACDONALD FOR PEACE ACTS

Premier Pays High Tribute
to America in League
Address

ASKS FOR WORLD ARMS CONFERENCE

Would Have United States
and Germany Attend—Is
Warmly Applauded

GENEVA, Sept. 4 (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, speaking with force, declared to the Assembly of the League of Nations today that Great Britain saw the only hope of future peace in the extension of the policy of arbitration and the development of the League of Nations.

He warned the world against regarding national security as merely a military problem based on the preponderance of force, and urged the convocation of a disarmament conference in Europe attended by representatives of all countries, including the United States and Germany.

Mr. MacDonald paid a great compliment to what America had done to help Europe and he voiced the opinion that some day America would enter the League, not because she had been appealed to or subjected to pressure, but because Europe had been wise enough to make peaceful efforts successful, thereby causing America's "own heart" to incline to that step.

He expressed the hope that Soviet Russia was now changing in such a fashion as to permit itself to take part in co-operating with the European system, thus completing the authority and influence of the League.

He emphasized the extreme difficulty of defining the terms, security and aggression, declaring:

Everybody knows that assigning the responsibility for aggression is the last thing done, and it is always done by historians who write 50 years after the aggression has been made and by politicians who live through the beginnings of the war.

Mr. MacDonald mounted the rostrum of the Assembly at 11 o'clock to begin his address amid tremendous applause, all the delegates standing in their places.

During his address he declared that the British Empire would do everything in its power to widen the influence and prestige of the League of Nations.

Opposes Military Alliance

Insisting that Great Britain was intensely interested in the problem of security, Mr. MacDonald added:

But we do not believe that military alliances can bring security. Such alliances, like mustard seeds which finally produce a tree, would bring the world back to the situation which existed before 1914. Facts based on military alliances would break up the League, and certainly cause great secessions.

Through the League, he said, it was hoped to lay surely and finally the foundations of peace. The future happiness of the world would be based on agreements reached through the League. Warning against attempting to base peace upon force, he said:

If we cannot devise a system of arbitration that does not let us fool ourselves that we are going to have peace.

In his reference to Germany's place in the League, the British Prime Minister added:

We cannot sit idly by with a vacant chair in our midst. The London Conference created a new relationship between the rest of Europe and Germany. She should have her seat here.

He asked for action along this line at the present session of the Assembly.

He referred also to Russia's attitude toward the League. The agreement reached in London between the Soviet and Great Britain, he said, was the first indication that Russia was returning to the affairs of Europe and was headed toward co-operative work at Geneva.

Praises America

Again he remarked:

Europe for the last few years has not offered America very attractive companionship. Yet we have never asked America to do an important thing but which she has always accepted to do it.

Mr. MacDonald urged that the time had come to arrange a new disarmament conference with all the powers, including Germany, present. All plans for security, including the American plan, should be turned over to a special commission which would study them all and seek a basis for the conference, he added.

Mr. MacDonald said the British Government desired to sign the optional clause of compulsory arbitration of the Permanent Court of International Justice, but before doing so it wanted that clause revised by a commission of experts, which should inaugurate the work immediately. He said nobody seemed to be sure whether this clause was to be operative both in war time and peace time.

Future disarmament conferences must be held in Europe, Mr. MacDonald thought, in order that the responsible statesmen might attend them and not be too far removed from contact with home affairs.

He concluded by declaring that Great Britain was committed always to share in moves for peace.

Great applause from the assembly compelled the Prime Minister

CUT OF 3 1/2d. MADE IN GASOLINE PRICE IN UNITED KINGDOM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 4.—British motorists are rejoicing at the reduction of 3 1/2d. a gallon in gasoline, making the price of the standard brand 1s. 7 1/2d. instead of 1s. 11d., at which it has stood since last February. It has not been unusual in the past for the big combine which controls these prices to make a reduction at the end of the summer after the period of maximum demand has passed and this year the combination fall which has been taking place in the price of Pennsylvania crude has no doubt helped the combine to take a plunge.

Many motorists, however, are wondering whether an extra incentive may not have been provided by the fact that for some time a new combine has been selling gasoline at 1s. 4d. a gallon. Those who use the cheaper article say it is at least equal, if not superior, to anything sold by the combine.

DAWES PLAN MEANS PEACE SAYS MELLON

Secretary of Treasury Returns Optimistic Over Outlook

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has returned to Washington very optimistic over the political and economic situation in Europe. He brought to President Coolidge at their conference today, the first since the Secretary returned from a month's vacation abroad, a message of hope and good cheer.

To newspaper representatives today, Mr. Mellon discussed European developments from various angles. He sees in the adoption of the so-called Dawes plan for liquidating the war debts of Germany, the key to prosperity not only for Europe, but for the United States and the rest of the world. Adoption of the plan has already resulted in a marked improvement in business conditions and where there was hesitancy there is now confidence and a disposition to co-operate, Mr. Mellon observed.

That the American people should be highly elated by the success of the Dawes plan, was the view of Mr. Mellon. He remarked that Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, first suggested appointment of a nonofficial commission of financial experts to look into the German reparations problem; and it was a commission headed by Americans that produced the plan that has universal approval.

Acting as Free Agent

Incidentally, Mr. Mellon expressed the opinion that the United States has contributed liberally of its good offices in settling the affairs of Europe, and he doubted that the United States would have been as effective if it had been in the League of Nations. The success of the Dawes plan in helping Europe, according to the Secretary, was largely due to the fact that it had no political objects in view, acting as a free agent. A marked change in conditions in Europe this year, as contrasted with last year, has taken place, Mr. Mellon found. There is outward physical evidence of better times; there is a more cheerful atmosphere all around the world. He noted that the representatives of the several nations of Europe at the recent London Conference on the Dawes plan evinced a disposition to be conciliatory. All appeared desirous of reaching a settlement, and all had in view chiefly restored Europe, instead of narrow ambitions of their individual nations.

Peace in Europe is more likely to endure as a result of the adoption of the Dawes plan, in the opinion of the American observer. Asked whether there appeared to be a genuine disposition among the nations of Europe to set aside their suspicions of each other and reduce armaments, Mr. Mellon reported that not since the war had there appeared such a general desire toward co-operation.

International Dependence

Adoption of the Dawes plan makes the nations of Europe highly dependent upon each other, in that the success of the plan means better times for France, Great Britain and all of the rest. They have their own interests at stake, to compel their co-operation with Germany in working out the salvation of that country, and they cannot be thinking of war when self-interest compels co-operation.

Mr. Mellon believes that adoption of the Dawes plan is the surest guarantee of peace.

American business interests need have no apprehension that a restored Germany is going to mean keener competition for the United States in the markets of the world, according to Mr. Mellon. He found some doubts along that line in England, he said, but better judgment seems to be that a restored Germany and a more prosperous France, means greater purchasing power in those countries; means consumption of more luxurious food, and will be reflected in heavier purchases and exchange of goods with the rest of the world. In short, the situation is comparable to a wholesaler of textiles and his customer. If the customer is prospering so does the manufacturer.

America should be liberal in subscriptions to the impending German loan of \$200,000,000, of which about \$100,000,000 will be issued in the United States, Mr. Mellon believes, because the good will that will be bound will be immeasurable, and purchasers may have the great confidence in the security of the loan.

The loan will have priority over all reparations payments of Germany; it will be a first lien on railroads and industrial properties in Germany; it has universal sanction, and the interest return should be attractive to Americans, according to Secretary Mellon.

BENGAL MAY BOYCOTT
BRITISH-MADE GOODS

By Special Cable
BOMBAY, Sept. 3.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Bengal Congress committee to boycott British goods in order to awaken the interest of the British people in Indian affairs, public meetings are being organized throughout the province. At meetings held in Calcutta the speakers preached the gospel of the spinning wheel describing the poor man's bank and urged the people to achieve foreign cloth. The movement is not likely to spread outside Bengal or to succeed even there. It has not the blessing of Mahatma Gandhi, and the boycott impedes the spinning wheel.

Mahatma Gandhi has been addressing daily large crowded meetings at Bombay. The burden of his speeches concerns spinning, Hindu-Muslim unity, and untouchability.

Moscow.—Diamonds in Russia are cheaper, relatively than food. Pure white, flawless stones, cut on American standards, can be had at \$100 a carat. Slightly yellow or "diamond" diamonds sell for as little as \$50 a carat. But it is difficult to get them out of the country on account of the Soviet ban.

Fliers Greeted on Reaching American Soil



Admiral Magruder of the United States Navy is Shown Congratulating Lieut. Lowell Smith, Commander of the American World Fliers, on Their Return to American Soil at Ice Tickle, Indian Harbor. It Had Been Five Months and 14 Days Since Their Start From Santa Monica, Calif.

RED PROPAGANDA BARRED AT HULL

Trade Union Congress Refuses to Discuss Communist Policy

By WALTER MEAKIN
By Special Cable
HULL, Eng., Sept. 4.—Delegates to the British Trade-Union Congress exhibited curiosity this morning when Mr. Tomsky, head of the Russian workers' delegation, rose to speak. He was received with cheers. His object was clearly to create a conciliatory impression and he undoubtedly succeeded in doing this by a fluent, restrained speech in which high controversial points were carefully avoided. Yet his veiled revolutionary propaganda was not entirely concealed from critical listeners.

Peter Brady, the American Federation of Labor delegate, drew an interesting contrast between the aims and methods of American and British union movements and J. A. McClelland, the Canadian Labor Congress delegate, warned British workers against emigrating to that Dominion.

If, as some delegates suspect, the Russian trade union came to Hull with extravagant hopes concerning the success of the Communist campaign inside the British trade union movement, they had their first disillusionment a few minutes after receiving the courtesy of a cordial personal welcome to the congress yesterday. H. Pollitt, leader of the minority movement, sought the permission of the congress to discuss a resolution committing the general council definitely to the plan of calling a general conference of all trade union movements, including both Amsterdam and Moscow internationalists, with the object of securing a united front and bringing the organized workers of the world under international fighting leadership.

Protests were at once made against the allocation of any further time of the congress for debating this matter.

A. A. Purcell stated from the chair that the general council had already decided to ask the Amsterdam internationalists to call a conference at which representatives of the Russian unions might be present.

Thereupon the permission asked by Mr. Pollitt was refused by an overwhelming majority.

This is but one indication among others that the congress does not intend its time to be taken up by what are quite clearly propaganda speeches in support of the Communist policy, and that if a conference is arranged it desires the general council to be unfettered by any resolutions concerning policy.

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YOUNG WILL VISIT BERLIN TO ASSIST FLOATING OF LOAN

By Special Cable
PARIS, Sept. 3.—Germany will pay whatever is reasonable, said Owen D. Young, agent-general for reparations, in a special interview after meeting of the Reparation Commission, at which he reported that Germany had handed his representative in Berlin an equivalent of 30,000,000 gold marks for the first payment under the new system. Considerable gratification is felt at the promptness with which Germany fulfilled the financial obligation, and, though it is true that the amount is comparatively small, it is nevertheless indicative of good faith. Another installment of the same amount is due in 10 days, and Mr. Young will see that there is full compliance with the conditions.

Tonight Mr. Young leaves Paris for Berlin to help arrangements for floating a loan of 800,000,000 marks. In the interview he declared that he was extremely pleased with the confidence reposed in him. He will remain in Berlin during the transition period, which should not exceed five weeks. When the plan is really going Mr. Young will return to Paris to confer with various commissioners and establish a complete program for the permanent execution of the plan.

AUSTRIAN WORKS
OF ART TO BE SOLD

PARIS, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Reparation Commission met today and occupied itself with the question of selling Austrian works of art, the appointment of members of the committee of control for Hungary and in considering variations in reparations cost prices, but did not touch upon further arrangements for carrying out the Dawes plan.

London (AP)—By passing the diplomatic and consular vote, the House of Commons sanctioned the gift by the British Government of \$125,000 for the purchase of books in Great Britain for the Tokyo Imperial University. The library of the university was destroyed in the earthquake of last year, and this gift is in restitution.

Quito, Ecuador.—In a bill submitted to the Senate by the Foreign Minister the Ecuadorian Government demands ratification of the Versailles Treaty and of the League of Nations Covenant. The bill also would authorize the Government to announce its adherence to the League of Nations.

Bismarck, N. D.—The Republican State Committee has refused to pledge support to the candidacy of President Coolidge. It recommended, however, that the four La Follette electors, who were pledged on the Coolidge ticket in the March Republican presidential primary in North Dakota should withdraw.

Montreal.—Announcement is made that John N. Clark, for 25 years United States Immigration Commissioner here, has resigned. It is understood his resignation is prompted by the determination of the authorities at Washington to remove the United States Immigration office from here to New York.

Moscow.—Diamonds in Russia are cheaper, relatively than food. Pure white, flawless stones, cut on American standards, can be had at \$100 a carat. Slightly yellow or "diamond" diamonds sell for as little as \$50 a carat. But it is difficult to get them out of the country on account of the Soviet ban.

Buenos Aires.—President Bernardino de Rivero has signed a decree extending until Dec. 31 the state of siege prevailing in the federal district and the states of Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Matto Grosso, Sergipe, Para Amazonas and Bahia, says a dispatch from Rio to La Nación.

Eau Claire, Wis.—An old-time sport for woodsmen of northwestern states will be revived with the staging of an interstate log-rolling tournament here Sept. 7. The "world champion log roller" will be determined at the meet.

Elberfeld (AP)—An opera singer of this city possesses what is said to be the smallest book in the world. Its dimensions are one-quarter of an inch by one-half inch. It contains German poetry and is entitled, "Almanac on the Year 1837."

Tegucigalpa, Honduras.—The Constitutional Assembly is actively engaged in formulating articles to the new constitution of the Republic. Articles that have been completed thus far provide for the independence of the judicial branch of the Government; abolition of the capital punishment; taxation; regulations governing concessions for national resources, which may not exceed ten years, and regulations regarding the army.

U. S. WORLD AVIATORS REST AT PICTOU FOR BOSTON HOP; WADE AND OGDEN ON HAND

Fliers, Previously Forced Out, Join Companions, and Will Continue to Coast—Rain Delays Repairing Planes for Fresh Start

PICTOU, Nova Scotia, Sept. 4 (AP)—A rainstorm from the northeast, driving 20 knots in squalls, ruffled the waters of Pictou Harbor this morning and forced the American Army round-the-world fliers to postpone until this afternoon the task of preparing their planes for the hop off for St. John, N. B., and Boston, which they expect to make tomorrow morning if the weather permits.

At noon the weather gave evidence of clearing and Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, flight commander, hoped that he and Lieut. Erik K. Nelson and their assistants, Leslie P. Arnold and John Harding Jr., would be able to devote the afternoon to work on the planes.

Repair Airplanes Today

The airmen declared that it would not be a difficult task to repair the spreader bar on Lieutenant Smith's plane, which broke during the flight yesterday from Hawkes Bay, New Zealand, and that the retuning and oiling of the planes would take little additional time. A patrol boat stood by the planes throughout the night.

The unfavorable weather conditions this morning prevented Lieut. Leigh Wade and Lieut. H. H. Ogdén from fitting the new propeller, brought in by the United States cruiser Milwaukee, on their new plane, the Boston II, in which they will rejoin their comrades on the trip to American territory, continuing to the Pacific coast.

The 420-mile trip from Hawkes Bay, which required six hours, 26 minutes, was made under generally favorable conditions for this region, although the airmen were somewhat delayed by occasional rain squalls and head winds. There was no fog and the visibility was exceptionally good.

The men received a great popular and official welcome from the Nova Scotians, and were taken in a triumphal procession through the streets.

Pictou Accords Fliers
Enthusiastic Welcome

PICTOU, N. S., Sept. 4 (AP)—This staid old Nova Scotian village of 3000 inhabitants more than doubled its population yesterday on the occasion of the arrival of the American round-the-world fliers. Visitors came here from throughout Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and the eastern Canadian provinces for the event.

It was typically a Canadian welcome and one that the aviators found had not been exceeded in warmth since they first started on their aerial cruise around the world. Every inch of space on the piers, jutting out into the harbor was filled. Scores of people chugged about the mooring buoys of the planes.

The great bass whistle of the Canadian cruiser Patriot and the American destroyer Barry's siren bayed out shrieks of welcome as the planes taxied down to the water, and then every craft in the harbor joined in the chorus, while the crowd of people at the water's edge, estimated at 6000, shouted their greeting.

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General
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Mellon Praises Dawes Plan
General Elias Explains United States Draft Treaty
Boston-New York Air Record Set
Building Gains 10 Per Cent

Vote-Getting Cartoon Will Bring \$250 Prize

New York, Sept. 4
CARTOONS advocating voting in the elections are being sought by the National League of Women Voters, which is offering a prize of \$250 for the published cartoon, "best calculated to arouse general interest in voting and increase attendance at the polls." Cartoons must be submitted before Nov. 15 to the National League of Women Voters, Washington, D. C. An award has been published between Sept. 2 and Nov. 4. No cartoon of a partisan nature will be considered and the judges are to be men and women of varying political beliefs. Entries are to be made by sending seven clippings showing the name and date of the publication in which the cartoon appeared. The league reserves the right to reproduce, with credit, any cartoon submitted.

TEN AIRPLANES TO LEAD FLIERS ON BOSTON HOP

Maj.-Gen. M. M. Patrick
Completes Plans for Greeting World-Girdlers

With the coming of the world fliers definitely put over until tomorrow, probably in mid-afternoon, interest incident to this important aeronautical event was centered today in the activities of Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the Army Air Service, who flew here yesterday from Mitchell Field, N. Y., to greet Lt. Lowell H. Smith and his colleagues and Lt. Antonio Locatelli, the Italian aviator, and his companions. The Italian fliers arrived at the Boston Navy Yard yesterday on the United States destroyer Lawrence from northern waters, where they were picked up after being forced to abandon their attempted world flight.

Major-General Patrick, as the official guest of the city and also the personal guest of Porter Adams, chairman of the municipal air board and close friend of the army aviators, was kept quite busy today attending to final preparations for tomorrow's reception.

He held conferences with those directly in charge of tomorrow's ceremonies and paid his respects to Maj.-Gen. Andrew W. Brewster, commander of the first corps area, at the army base; to Gov. Channing H. Cox at the State House and to Mayor James M. Curley at City Hall.

Italian Fliers Honored

A luncheon was tendered to Lieutenant Locatelli and his fellow fliers this noon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel by compatriots in Boston under the auspices of the Order of Sons of Italy in America. During his brief stay here the Italian flyer has been accompanied by the Italian Consul, Agostino Ferrante di Ruffano. The party is expected to leave late today for New York, where they will sail for Italy as Lieutenant Locatelli is a member of the Chamber of Deputies and his duties compel his early return.

In spite of the intense interest that centers in the arrival of the globe-girdlers, the dominating topic of discussion both outside and within flying circles was the feat performed yesterday by Lieut. R. C. Moffat, in making the first solo flight in 58 minutes, spending seven minutes on Mitchell Field, and flying back again in 67 minutes, a circuit of 368 miles in two hours and five minutes for the event.

The arrival of Major-General Patrick practically completed plans for receiving the world airmen. Arriving at the airport late in the afternoon in formation with several other planes which brought army air service men who will lend their assistance to the world fliers and look to their machines, and film and news service camera men, the air chief

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

AMERICA TO IMPROVE IRISH EFFICIENCY

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—Irish-Americans are now apparently trying to educate their brothers here in the mysteries of modern American business efficiency, for whole front-page advertisements appeared on Wednesday in the Irish Independent and the Freeman's Journal, inserted by the "Friends of Irish Freedom" in the United States, inviting Irish manufacturers to visit America and observe the up-to-date methods by which things are done there.

That this gesture may not be without political significance, however, is indicated by the Freeman's Journal comment to the effect that "political progress depends in the last analysis upon economic progress."

The Irish-American community did not appear in the Irish Times, which is undoubtedly the most influential commercial paper in all Ireland.

\$12,000,000 FOR SCHOOLS

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—This city's public school building program has been approved, and final specifications are ready for the immediate construction of five new elementary schools ordered by the Board of Education. Each school will have 24 classrooms, and auxiliary rooms for vocational and study purposes. The city's present school building schedule, said to be 10 years behind, involves the expenditure of \$12,000,000, provided in a recent bond issue.

Protective Cordon Planned

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—A protective cordon, composed of Shanghai volunteer corps and American, British, Japanese and French sailors, will be thrown about the foreign settlement in Shanghai to prevent the entry of armed Chinese forces there. The American Consul-General at Shanghai advised the State Department today that arrangements for

CHEKIANG ARMY HALTS RETREAT, RENEWS BATTLE

Fighting in Progress Along
Entire Line Near Shanghai—
15,000 Engaged

NAVAL FORCES GUARD BORDER SETTLEMENT

Refugees Pour Into Streets
of the City—Foreigners
Show Little Concern

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.—Reinforcements have halted the Chekiang retreat toward the Woosung forts and 15,000 men are engaged in tonight's battle along the entire line.

Before the reinforcements arrived the Chekiang troops had a serious reverse. They retreated along the entire line toward the Woosung forts, pursued by Kiangsu airplanes. International naval forces have landed and are guarding the border settlement, prepared to disarm the fleeing soldiers. The refugee flood increases, filling the Shanghai streets.

Reports reaching here state that a general conflict is inevitable. Chi Hsieh-yuan, military general of Kiangsu, is expected to gain Shanghai by Saturday or Sunday, but the war is likely to continue. Foreigners feel secure, and are unconcerned, carrying on the usual business routine. Chinese trade is at a standstill.

Hostilities Likely to Be Prolonged, Is French Opinion

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Although Jacques DuMesnil, Minister of Marine, announces the landing of French marines to the number of 80 to protect the French consular premises, assurances are given that there is probably no danger to foreigners. Precautions must be taken and France was the first power actually to disembark troops, but it is anticipated that the nationals of other countries will be respected by the belligerents. The measures which are to be taken have not been improvised. The plan was prepared several months ago by the French consul at Shanghai and the naval authorities.

It is difficult in the confusion which for years has reigned in China to recognize the precise situation. Informed opinion here is that the hostilities are likely to be prolonged and China may fall into further confusion. France is intensely interested, though, in the defense of the first corps area, at the army base; to Gov. Channing H. Cox at the State House and to Mayor James M. Curley at City Hall.

Kiangsu Troops Repulsed,
Says Gen. Lu's Communique

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Kiangsu troops of Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan launched a heavy attack on Fung-tu, near Shanghai, today and were repulsed, according to a communique issued by Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang, the Chekiang commander. Another attack was developing, the communique added.

Two airplanes piloted by Russians conducted bombing attacks without effect. After 24 hours of fighting, within 15 miles of the coveted city of Shanghai, the Chinese repulsed the armies of General Chi Hsieh-yuan and gained about two miles, according to a statement issued from the headquarters of Ho Feng-in, defense commissioner of Shanghai. Many casualties were reported.

The engagement now in progress is becoming general in the area from the line of the Shanghai railway to the coast and heavy cannonading along the railway lines was reported. The temper of foreign governments toward China's provincial civil war was indicated yesterday by several contingents of British marines were landed in the foreign section of Shanghai and 400 French sailors were sent ashore from war craft now in the harbor here. The French troops supplement a volunteer company on duty to defend the French settlement in any possible emergency.

An indication of the proximity of actual fighting in Shanghai was given yesterday when encounters between the Chinese soldiery and players of the Shanghai Golf Club links, located in the northern suburb of Kiangwan, led to an order from the club governors suspending play until further notice.

While the general topic among the foreign population today was the actual starting of fighting, methods by which the rival tubans propose to finance an extended conflict also were discussed. The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, protesting against a reported project to loan the Peking Government £1,000,000, the loan to be secured by German bonds.

Chang Tso-lin, Military Governor of Manchuria, has issued an ultimatum to the Peking Government declaring that unless it "takes action" on Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang, Chang himself will mediate by force, says a Japanese news agency telegram from Peking.

Protective Cordon Planned

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Italian Fliers Undaunted by Outcome of Their Tour

Locatelli and Companions Greeted in Boston by Consul Ruffano and Sons of Italy

Lieut. Antonio Locatelli, Italian aviator, who was compelled to abandon his attempted world flight, starts tonight for New York, bound ultimately for Rome with the confident belief that he will persuade the Italian Government to let him try again next year the globe tour which ended about 10 days ago amid the icebergs off Cape Farewell, after the lieutenant had covered 4000 miles of his journey.

Lieutenant Locatelli arrived in Boston yesterday afternoon aboard the U. S. S. Lawrence, to which he and his four companions were transferred after they had been picked up at sea by the Richmond. They were rushed here with more than a score of newspaper correspondents and photographers who had been observing the flight in the Northland, having left Indian Harbor, Labrador, at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. The Lawrence came from Halifax in 18 hours, steaming through wind and fog at a speed that reached as high as 33 knots.

Besieged by Photographers
As soon as the ship docked, packages of film taken by news photographers on board were tossed to waiting passengers on the pier and a naval cutter shot away from the side with official flight films which were immediately taken to New York by airplane. A few minutes later another buzzing swarm of "movie" men, reporters and a group of enthusiastic Italians clamored up the gangplank. Lieutenant Locatelli and his party were surrounded by the photographers, who beseeched him to "look this way" to smile, to look and to pose in a dozen different ways.

The fliers were officially welcomed to America's soil by the Marquis Agostino Ferrante di Ruffano, Italian Consul in Boston, and by representatives of various Italian societies in the city. There were no formal ceremonies and the visitors' stay here was uneventful save for a luncheon given today in their honor at the Coplay Plaza Hotel, where they are staying, by the Order of the Sons of Italy in America.

The most cordial farewells were exchanged between the aviators and officers of the Lawrence and formal thanks for their journey were expressed by Lieutenant Locatelli to Commander Russell Willson. The Commander told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it had been a pleasure to have the Italian fliers on board, although he added that when the newspapermen came it had been rather a "tight squeeze" to put 31 people in a mess room intended for seven officers. In addition, a number of Eskimo dogs were brought from Labrador by one of the correspondents.

Talks of the Adventure
Lieutenant Locatelli is unmoved by the misfortune which attended so early his attempt to aerially circle the globe in the name of Italy. He is cheerful and confident, and reports that he was "exhausted" after being tossed about on the North Atlantic in the plane for more than three days.

"None of us were at all affected by the experience when we were picked up by the Richmond," he explained. "We had food and water and a place to sleep, so what was there to worry about?"

Other conflicting reports of the lieutenant's misadventures were also set straight by him. Instead of being "forced" down by engine trouble, he said, he had voluntarily settled the water engine because, being compelled to fly low by a dense fog, he feared hitting either a towering iceberg or one of the cliffs of Greenland. The hitherto unexplained destruction of the Italian's plane has been explained. It was brought out by the smashing of one of the wings when the Richmond was thrown against the airplane by the heavy seas.

"The flight might have been continued," mused the lieutenant, "if we were waiting for the Italian flag." "We were waiting for the seas to calm down before making an attempt to take off again. We had enough gasoline to fly several hundred miles and the only thing that might have prevented us from getting to Greenland was that the wind was blowing—how do you say it?—off-shore, and we were gradually drifting away from a safe landing. But we were pretty glad to see the Richmond coming to the rescue, just the same, and they have been most kind to us all on the Lawrence."

Polar Flight Not Favored
Discussing his project of flying to the North Pole, the lieutenant announced that he has become convinced of the foolhardiness and impossibility of making a polar flight under present conditions or with existing types of flying machines. He said that it might be possible to take a ship to Spitzbergen and then to fly between there and the Pole but thought even that plan unworkable. He explained:

"It would mean a total distance to be covered in the air of 1200 miles. The possibility of the gasoline becoming frozen or of the food running out if we had to come down were two reasons of many that, in my opinion, make it wise to abandon polar flights for the present."

Lieutenant Locatelli and his companions, Lieut. Tullio Crosio and Lieut. Silvio Marescalchi, and Giovanni Braccini and Bruno Fracini, mechanics, plan to stay two weeks in New York before sailing to Italy. When Lieutenant Locatelli once more is settled in his native land he will divide his time between his favorite pastime of flying and the duties of Parliament, where he is a Fascist deputy. The lieutenant was an aviator during the war, when he had experiences more "intensive," as he put it, than merely rolling about on the open sea for 80 hours or so. He was associated for a time with Gabriele D'Annunzio, and once flew over Vienna with the author-aviator.

The support and encouragement of Premier Mussolini for a flight next year is hoped for by the lieutenant, who explained that the Italian Dictator was himself a flier and often went up in his off hours. Lieutenant Locatelli declared that he would try and fly to South America, where he would be successful, if it seemed unwise to attempt again to go around the world.

The Lawrence stayed in Boston only a few hours, leaving at 5 o'clock yesterday for Portland, Me., where she anchored to serve as a buoy ship for the Kew York circumnavigation between there and Pictou, N. S. Commander Willson declared he would be glad when the flight ended, not only because of the achievement of the fliers but because of the high pressure that his men had been under during the hops from Scotland to Labrador.

Raleigh's Strenuous Journey
Across the dock from the Lawrence lay the Raleigh, another of the "watch-and-wait" ships in attendance on the world flight. So strenuous was her experience amid the gales, fogs and ice floes that she is shortly to go into drydock to have repairs made to her propeller, which was broken by the impact of a large iceberg. Shortly after the ship's arrival yesterday, one of her officers told how the Raleigh had suddenly been taken off a peaceful European cruise and speeded back across the Atlantic by one of the most unpleasant routes known to navigators. The Raleigh was one of the vessels assigned to search for Lieutenant Locatelli and, according to the officer, scout planes surveyed an area of 50,000 square miles looking for the lost Italian fliers.

The Raleigh has been out of Boston for more than two months, most of which time has been spent in the North Atlantic with the world flight. She left Rosyth, Scotland, on July 29, proceeding immediately to Horta, Iceland. The itinerary from there included Reykjavik, Angmagssalik, and Cape Farewell, Greenland; the Strait of Belle Isle, Bay of Islands in Newfoundland; Cabot Strait and the coast of Nova Scotia. By a curious coincidence the Raleigh passed the wreck of the British cruiser of the same name in the Strait of Belle Isle, where it ran upon the rocks several years ago.

ROTARY DISTRICT CONCLAVE OPENS

Business Sessions Begin at New London Meeting

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 4.—Campaign plans for New England were taken up at today's session of the fall conclave of Rotary Clubs of the thirtieth district, the district governor, Albert Lavery, of Bridgeport, conferring with the presidents and secretaries of the various clubs. Thirty-four clubs are represented at the conclave by approximately 500 members and their wives.

While the delegates were in business session this morning the women of the party were entertained by the local committee with a boat ride around the harbor and adjacent waters.

A dinner was served at Eastern Point last night at which Donald A. Adams, first international vice-president; George Cooper, of Pittsfield, Mass., past district governor, and District Governor Lavery were the guests of honor. The chief speaker was John Thomas, of Gloucester, Mass., a member of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Yesterday afternoon was devoted to various sports and the presentation of a golf tournament in which between 75 and 100 members qualified for the matches today.

PAPER TO OBSERVE 100TH ANNIVERSARY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4.—The growth of a newspaper from a weekly printed on a rented hand press with meager mortgaged type and other equipment to a daily of national distinction will be celebrated when the Springfield Republican observes its hundredth anniversary next Monday evening. The Republican, famous for its editorial independence and its page, also is widely known for the number of prominent men who one time or another have been members of its staff. It is expected that between 300 and 400 persons, including present and past Republican editors, will be present at the anniversary dinner. Among the speakers will be Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the national House of Representatives; Walter L. Cook, editor of the Republican; Ernest Howard of the New York World, one of the Republican alumni; and Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles (ret.).

FISH TRADE BOOM OBJECT OF SESSION

Gardner Poole of Boston, president of the United States Fisheries Association, and about 35 members of the fish trade of Boston and Gloucester, are at Atlantic City today for the opening sessions of the annual convention of that association, which continues to Sept. 8. Election of officers is scheduled for next Saturday. Plans are to be discussed at this convention for the intensive campaign to be launched by the association to increase the consumption of sea food. Officials of the association anticipate that within 10 years, fisheries will have been built up to a position where it will be one of the leading industries of the United States, as it now is of Great Britain. The campaign is to be known as "Eat More Fish," and is to be conducted along advertising lines, in every form. Radio and motion pictures, newspapers, magazines, lecturers, and other methods are to be employed.

554-562 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

Mint & Kent

Attractive Complements to Suit or Sports Costumes
Net Gimpes with Revere Collars and Tucked Fronts; Fillet and Valenciennes Laces for Trimming.....\$7.00
Net Gimpes with Roll Collars and Jabots; Trimming with Fillet and Valenciennes Laces.....\$6.75
Net Gimpes with Roll Collars and Jabots; Valenciennes Lace Trimming.....\$5.50

AIR RECORD SET BY R. C. MOFFAT

Completes Round Trip From Boston to New York in 125 Minutes

Bostonians remember with something of a thrill a day at Squantum some 15 years ago when Glenn Curtiss and Claude Grahame-White, the picturesque English flier, raced to Boston Light and back. It was a dramatic circumstance. Throngs of excited spectators wildly applauded a deed of indubitable daring as the fliers circled back over the field. Speaking colloquially it was "some stunt."

Yesterday, at the Air Port in East Boston, some of those same citizens walked leisurely about, awaiting the coming of Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Chief of the United States Army Air Service, from Mitchell Field. They contemplated with mild curiosity a huge Curtiss pursuit plane that stood facing them out on the fairway of the port, its great propeller churning lazily as a mechanic went on with his inspection.

Plane Rears Away
There was a flurry as three men appeared from somewhere behind the hangars carrying heavy packages wrapped in a black covering. They hurried to the side of the plane and passed their packages to a helmeted mechanic in the cockpit. Another helmeted figure, a sturdy, sun-bronzed youth, appeared from headquarters office, swung over the side of the ship and took his place at the controls. Attendants nosed his big machine toward the open sky, and with a roar the great plane went skipping away.

The pilot was Lieut. R. C. Moffat of the Boston Air Port. His job was to take to New York official War Department films of the American world flight which had come in from northern waters on the U. S. S. Lawrence and had been relayed by launch from the Navy Yard to the Air Port.

Lieutenant Moffat is an upstanding fellow with an easy-going manner and soft southern drawl which rather belies the direct snap-intensity of his flying make-up. He certainly wasted no time getting away. There were no frills or loops about the airdrome; just a quick lift from the ground, a sharp turn to the west and he was on his way. Major-General Patrick, landing a few minutes later at the Air Port from Mitchell Field, announced with a grin that his squadron had met Moffat streaking it through the sky on the wings of a 50-mile gale at a "terrific pace." And it was, because 58 minutes later he taxied gracefully onto Mitchell Field and turned over the precious films to the commanding officer.

Seven-Minute Stop
Seven minutes later Moffat had taken the air and was on his way back to Boston. It was not as easy going back as the plane was bucking into the force of the wind. There was, however, a favorable current and he climbed for this, although at one time he had to go as high as 15,000 feet to get the benefit of it. Nevertheless, in spite of all this, it was only 68 minutes after he hopped off from Mitchell Field, that he roared into the Air Port with a record.

It was the fastest trip ever made between Boston and New York, either way or round trip, and is probably a speed record for any given distance outside of competition and competitive conditions. The lieutenant flew 368 miles in two hours and five minutes actual flying time.

One who recalled the days at Squantum and the flight to Boston Light wore an odd smile as he went forward to congratulate this blonde young officer who had just taken a "little turn around the block." Moffat just grinned and said thanks, adding something about any of the boys being able to do it. He is like that.

FULL WOMEN'S VOTE SOUGHT IN VERMONT

Effort to Be Made to Register Entire Strength

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 4 (Special).—Potential voting power of the women of Vermont is not to be neglected in the presidential campaign, even though there is not the remotest likelihood that the Green Mountain State will swing from its Republican moorings, especially with a native son as the candidate of the Republican Party.

It is estimated that there are 11,313 young women in the State who have become eligible to vote since 1920. A strong effort is being made to get these registered and to vote, as well as to bring out the full voting strength of all the women.

Women of prominence from other states have already been in Vermont to speak to audiences of women, and others will come before November. A program is being prepared for the annual meeting of the League of Women Voters, which will be held on Oct. 10. Addresses will be given

Permanent Waving

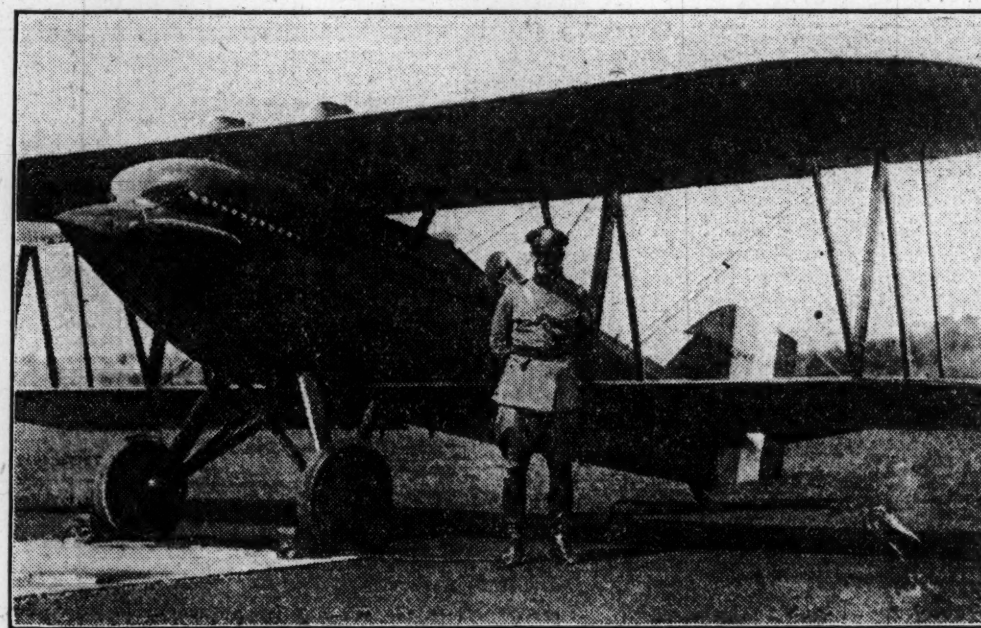
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554-562 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

New Sleeveless Gimpes

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Army Aviator Smashes Boston-New York Record



LIEUT. R. C. MOFFAT

Photograph, Taken at Boston Airport, Shows New Record-Holder and the Airplane in Which He Made Dashing Flight

on the aims and purposes of the league, both state and national.

An earnest effort is being made also to get out a large vote in November, regardless of party affiliations, by the executive committee of the Associated Industries of Vermont, which points out the unenviable position held by the State in the percentage of voters who turn out to do their duty at the polls. According to statistics that have been compiled, Pennsylvania makes the worst showing in the matter of stay-at-homes, with Vermont next. It is claimed that to every 100 Vermonters who went to the polls in the last national election there were 123 who remained at home.

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SENATOR WHEELER OFF FOR RHODE ISLAND

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 4.—Three Rhode Island cities—Woonsocket, Newport and Providence—were objectives today in the New England campaign tour of Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, vice-presidential nominee on the third party ticket. A single address in Manchester last night concluded the New Hampshire bookings. On Friday Senator Wheeler will be in Connecticut and on Saturday back in New York.

Factory workers around a speaker's stand in a downtown park here listened to Senator Wheeler's Wednesday night discussion. He told his New Hampshire listeners that he had not "seen anybody in Washington in Congress representing the farmers and workers of New Hampshire," but that he had "seen some representation of the mill interests."

MIDDLE WEST UTILITIES

Middle West Utilities Company 10-year 8 percent dividend certificates, due June 1, 1928, have been called for redemption at par with accrued interest on Dec. 1, 1924, 3 1/2 years before maturity. The company's preferred stock is now on a 7 percent basis, the first dividend at the increased rate being payable Oct. 15 for the quarter ending Sept. 15.

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554-562 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

The Wm. Hengerer Co.

Single Sheets—Newest Stationery Form
The newest writing paper of the better quality is deckle-edged, in single sheets. The single sheets bring novelty, French tablets into prominence. Beautiful, heavy, slightly mottled paper, square envelopes lined with colored tissue.
\$1.25 to \$2.50

TEN AIRPLANES TO LEAD FLIERS ON BOSTON HOP

(Continued from Page 1)

presently announced the remaining details of the reception plans held in abeyance until his arrival.

Welcome by Air Armada
According to these arrangements two planes carrying Dwight F. Davis, Assistant Secretary of War, and the

Major-General Patrick issued the following statement:

I think that the efficiency of the American-made airplane has been sufficiently demonstrated by this flight. The world fliers are now flying the same ships which left Seattle on April 6 last. That aircraft can be operated in any climate over any kind of terrain, has also been demonstrated. These American airmen have flown through 28 countries of the world, seven of which manufacture their own aircraft, and we can be assured that our American airplane manufacturers will profit by this fact. Undoubtedly a feeling of greater intimacy has been brought about between the peoples with whom our fliers have come in contact, and the American people.

With the eyes of the world upon our effort to fly around the globe, the success so far obtained has vindicated the contention of those who have believed in the future of aeroplanes, and have convinced many skeptics that aeroplanes will soon take its place among the common carriers of the world's commerce. In less than 200 hours actual flying time, with airplanes capable of the greater part of a speed of not over 70 miles an hour, the world fliers will have been able to traverse the distance around the earth. With a proper ground organization consisting of airmen and able to navigate, with relief pilots and planes, this entire journey can be accomplished with the present planes in 13 days. It is hardly necessary to point out what advancement we can expect when taking these figures into consideration.

It is particularly fitting that the Boston airport is the first objective of the world fliers in our country, as it was the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. This fact will of necessity indelibly imprint itself upon the minds of the people and live in surviving history, as has the landing of our forefathers.

A mass meeting in Old South Church at noon and a military review on Boston Common at 7 o'clock in the evening will comprise Boston's official observance of Defense Day on Sept. 12. Gov. Channing H. Cox, Mayor James M. Curley, Maj.-Gen. Andre W. Brewster, Clarence R. Edwards, and Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole will deliver addresses at the mass meeting. Major-General Brewster will be in command of the review, in which the 13th infantry and a provisional division composed of national guard regiments of Boston will participate.

A request by Albert Weingarten, socialist organizer, for permission to hold a peace meeting on the Common on Defense Day was refused yesterday by Mayor Curley.

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When the world fliers have reached their moorings they will proceed to the barge anchored at the air port, to be formally received by military, naval and civil dignitaries, after which they will be taken on launches to the Army Base.

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TICKET AGENCY LAW EFFECTIVE

Requires Licenses for Resale of Theater Admissions

Control of the resale of theater tickets in Massachusetts passed today into the hands of the Department of Public Safety of which Brig.-Gen. Alfred P. Foote is the commissioner. This measure which is aimed at the so-called "ticket scalpers" or speculators, was passed during the closing hours of the last session of the Legislature, and, under the Initiative and Referendum Act, 90 days had to elapse before it could become effective.

Under the new law none may resell theater tickets or tickets for other amusement exhibitions without first obtaining a license from the Commissioner of Public Safety and he has the power to make rules and regulations for the operation of this part of the business.

The passage of the law came when Richard D. Crockwell of Medford, state Representative, introduced a bill which made it unlawful for a speculator to charge more than 50 cents profit on an amusement house ticket. He declared that this bill was similar to the New York law which the Supreme Court of that State had held constitutional.

The Crockwell bill was given leave to withdraw by the Committee on Legal Affairs, but when the matter came up in the Senate, Charles A. Warren, of Arlington, State Senator, asked that the Legislature request the Massachusetts Supreme Court for an opinion as to whether Massachusetts could pass an act similar to the New York law. The Supreme Court held that it could.

In the closing hours of the session the new law was passed. The measure in its final form did not provide for a limitation of the profit in the resale of a ticket, but it gave the Commissioner of Public Safety power to hold ticket speculators to account, and to require them to do business in a proper manner.

One of the provisions in the new law is as follows: The commissioner shall establish and may from time to time alter rules and regulations relative to the granting of licenses and the business as he may designate, as often as he deems it necessary, investigate the affairs of such licensees and for that purpose shall have free access to the books and papers of such licensees and shall ascertain the condition of the business and whether it is being transacted in compliance with law and the rules and regulations made hereunder and with the terms and conditions of the license.

The law further provides that licenses must be taken out annually and the charge shall be \$100 a year.

MOTOR PROBLEM DISCUSSED

Problems of motor vehicle control in Massachusetts were discussed by chiefs of police of Massachusetts towns and cities and the joint legislative committee appointed to prepare recommendations on that subject at a luncheon here today. Hours of this noon, H. Allen Rutherford, chief of police at Brookline and president of the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Union, presided.

A mass meeting in Old South Church at noon and a military review on Boston Common at 7 o'clock in the evening will comprise Boston's official observance of Defense Day on Sept. 12. Gov. Channing H. Cox, Mayor James M. Curley, Maj.-Gen. Andre W. Brewster, Clarence R. Edwards, and Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole will deliver addresses at the mass meeting. Major-General Brewster will be in command of the review, in which the 13th infantry and a provisional division composed of national guard regiments of Boston will participate.

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More Considerate Attitude Toward "The Man Who Pays" Noticeable, Capital Observers Note

Regional Offices Planned

It is planned to establish regional offices in larger cities throughout the country, as the business of the association grows. At the present time, the board is still studying its policies and organizing, and it would be fruitless to establish outside offices. However,

dence: Michigan, William Henry Howland; Maine, Philip F. Turner, Portland; Colorado, Dr. Victor C. Anderson, Golden; California, J. C. Cushman, San Francisco; Washington, Warren Greene, Seattle; Kansas, Mrs. Edwin N. Macgregor, Wichita; Indiana, Mrs. Sidney J. Howland, Indianapolis; Nebraska, Mrs. C. S. Paine, Lincoln.

denance; Michigan, William Henry Howland; Maine, Philip F. Turner, Portland; Colorado, Dr. Victor C. Alderson; Golden; California, Seth F. Cushman, San Francisco; Washington, Warren Greene, Seattle; Kansas, Mrs. Edwin N. Macgregor, Wichita; Indiana, Mrs. Sidney J. Hatfield, Indianapolis; Nebraska, Mrs. C. S. Paine, Lincoln.

The left photograph shows a man in a hat and light-colored shirt standing between two horses, possibly adjusting their harness. They are in front of a wooden building with a large open doorway. A large wooden wheel is visible on the right. The right photograph shows a man in a hat and light-colored shirt kneeling on the ground, working with a piece of machinery or equipment. A large wooden wheel is visible on the right.

Left: Al Fulcher Shoeing a Cart Horse in the Doorway While a Groom Stands at the Heads of Two Restless Little Saddle-Horses. Right: The Smith Might Have Stepped Out of a Book.

Thrift in Home Taught by Co-operative Banks, Writes Winner

Ave. & Summit News Co.; Harrison Ave. & Summit St.; Stark & Hawkins, Ohio Bldg.; Stark & Hawkins, Nicholas Bldg.; Stark & Hawkins, Boody Hotel; Stark & Hawkins, Spitzer Bldg.

Union Hotel; Sinton Hotel; Dixie Terminal Bldg.; Down Stairs; Schwarber's, Walnut Hills; Union Central Station; Pennsylvania Station; Christian Science Reading Rooms.

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L A N D

STATE VOTERS READY TO ACT ON 7 REFERENDA

Child Labor, Two-Cent Gas
Tax, and State Dry Enforce-
ment Issues Most Vital

Seven referenda are to be printed on the official state ballot for the voters of Massachusetts to pass upon on Nov. 4, in addition to the preference for President of the United States, United States Senator, Representative in the Congress, Governor of Massachusetts, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney-General, Auditor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, State Senator and State Representative in the Legislature.

Since these referenda were ordered put upon the ballot by the last session of Legislature, these questions are commanding far more attention from the voters of the Commonwealth who are to exercise their right of referendum upon issues raised through their power of initiative. The disposition of the seven problems also will gain far more attention and interest because of 1924 being a presidential year and a year when a United States Senator is chosen.

Shall Women Hold Office
Two of the referenda have to do with proposed amendments to the state Constitution. The first is:

Referendum Question No. 1 and asks: "Shall an amendment to the Constitution relative to the qualifications of voters for certain state officers (striking out the word, 'Male'), which received in a joint session of the two houses, held May 24, 1923, 258 votes in the affirmative and none in the negative, and at a joint session of the two houses, held May 10, 1923, received 254 votes in the affirmative and none in the negative, be approved?"

The second referendum, referring to a proposed amendment to the Constitution, asks: "Shall an amendment to the Constitution to enable women to hold any state, county or municipal office, and which further provides that a change of name of any woman, holding a notary public commission, shall not render her commission void, but she shall register under her new name, and shall pay such fee thereof as shall be established by the General Court, which received in a joint session of the two houses held May 24, 1923, 215 votes in the affirmative and none in the negative, and at a joint session of the two houses held May 10, 1923, received 258 votes in the affirmative and none in the negative, be approved?"

Referendum No. 3 asks: "Shall a law which provides (Chapter 37 of Acts of 1923), that no person shall manufacture, transport by aircraft, watercraft, or vehicles, import or export spirituous or intoxicating liquors, as defined by section 3 of Chapter 138 of the General Laws, or certain nonintoxicating beverages, as defined by section 1 of the said chapter 138, unless in each instance he shall have obtained the permit or other authority required therefor by the laws of the United States and the regulations made thereunder, which law was approved by both branches of the General Court by votes not recorded, and was approved by the Governor, be approved?"

A Two-Cent Gasoline Tax

The fourth referendum follows: "Shall a law (Chapter 454 of the Acts of 1923) which provides for the raising of funds toward the cost of construction and maintenance of highways by means of an excise tax of 2 cents on each gallon of gasoline and other fuel used for propelling motor vehicles on the highways of the Commonwealth, said tax to be paid by the purchaser to the distributor, who, in turn, pays it to the Commonwealth, and the money to be credited to a fund to be known as the gasoline-highway fund, out of which reimbursement is to be made to the purchaser who shall consume the gasoline or other fuel in any manner except in the operation of motor vehicles on the highways, and the expenses of carrying out the act are to be paid, 50 per cent of the balance of said fund to be distributed to the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, in proportion to the amounts which they contribute to the state tax, and this 50 per cent to be expended in construction or improvement of public highways within the city or town limits, and the other 50 per cent to be expended by the State Department of Public Works on such highways as it may select, which law was approved by both branches of the General Court by votes not recorded, and was approved by the Governor, be approved?"

The fifth referendum is as follows: "Shall a law (Chapter 473 of the Acts of 1923) which amends existing legislation on the same subject and provides that, subject to certain limitations, no person shall engage or be financially interested in the business of receiving deposits of money for safe keeping or for the purpose of transmitting the same or equivalents thereof to foreign countries unless he has executed and delivered a bond to the State Treasurer, or deposited securities in lieu thereof, and has received a license from the Commissioner of Banks authorizing him to carry on such business; that any money which in case of breach of bonds shall be paid by the licensee or surety thereon, or the securities deposited in lieu thereof shall constitute a trust fund for the benefit of the depositors; that the license shall be revocable by the Commissioner of Banks for cause

shown; that the money deposited with licensees for safe keeping shall be invested in the manner prescribed by the act; and that the violations of any provision of the act shall be punished in the manner therein prescribed, which law was approved by both branches of the General Court by votes not recorded, and was approved by His Excellency, the Governor, be approved?"

The sixth referendum has to do with the daylight saving question and the continuation of the present law, the last Legislature deciding to ask for an expression of public opinion in the form of a referendum printed on the ballot. It merely asks, "Shall daylight saving be retained by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts?"

The seventh referendum, referring to the proposed Child Labor Amendment, asks: "Is it desirable that the General Court ratify the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Section 1—The Congress shall have the power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age. Section 2—The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to the legislation enacted by the Congress." (The answer to be "Yes" or "No.")

DRY CRUSADERS ATTRACT CROWDS

Drive Getting Results, Say
League Officers

Improved devices for attracting crowds to hear the Anti-Saloon League crusaders who are touring the State in behalf of state enforcement are being sought by officials of the league. The strength of a good cause is the best drawing card they have, according to William M. Forgrave, superintendent, but the use of plenty of color and of attractive posters is not being neglected.

Mr. Forgrave announced that the second car of the tour would be painted similarly to its companion car, which is now blazoned on both sides with large red and white letters reading: "Law Enforcement Crusade, and Vote Yes on Referendum No. 3, Nov. 4. The large posters giving facts about prohibition and the drink evil are still being carried on the automobiles.

Open air meetings were held today in Canton, Dedham and Norwood, where a meeting at the Norwood Civic Club is scheduled for this evening. Tomorrow only two meetings are planned, one in North Attleboro and the other at Plainville. The crusaders are to go to Providence, R. I., tomorrow evening and Saturday morning will leave there for Worcester. They will spend Saturday and Sunday campaigning in or around Worcester, and are hoping for a large crowd when they speak at Worcester Park Saturday afternoon.

EGG MARKETING CO- OPERATIVE READY

Connecticut Poultrymen For-
mally Organize

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 4 (Special)—The egg marketing, co-operative, to be known as the Connecticut Poultry Producers, Inc., has been formally organized and will begin functioning, it is expected, in a short time.

Directors and officers have been elected and three incorporators named to bring about the incorporation of the co-operative. New Haven has been decided upon as the location of the headquarters of the association, and a manager will soon be selected. Three candling stations will be established in the cities of Hartford, New Haven, and Waterbury.

Sixteen of the poultrymen who signed contracts calling for 100,000 birds as a minimum with which to begin business have declined to sign a waiver of this clause of the agreement. This leaves 88 producers, together with 30 producers from a small co-operative in the western part of the State which has been merged with the new association, own about 90,000 birds. It is believed that the co-operative will be able to function profitably at the start with less than 100,000 hens.

SECRETARY DAVIS SPEAKS IN MAINE

WESTBROOK, Me., Sept. 4.—James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, declared in an address here last night that no group, no matter how high or powerful it may be, can control or deliver the vote of the American working man. Secretary Davis declared that Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, candidate for President, has gathered about him the remnants of the Socialist Party, and a score of other small groups of radicals and near radicals.

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Storm Sweeps Birds of Tropics to New England's Rocky Coast

First Large Numbers of Black Skimmers Since Gale of
1879 May Be Winter Sojourners

Black skimmers, one of the rarer species of tropical birds, are reported from some 40 points along the Massachusetts coast from Nantucket to New Hampshire, and probably will be seen by observers for a number of days to come, according to Edward Home Forbush, state ornithologist. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The black skimmer, a one-time native of New England, known sometimes as the cut-water, scissor-bill or shearwater, is not now seen in Massachusetts, except on rare occasions, and these birds, Dr. Forbush thinks, are enforced visitors, brought by the gale of Aug. 26, which swept them from their breeding grounds along the South Atlantic coast or the Caribbean Islands, whirled them for hundreds of miles out into the Atlantic Ocean, and then brought them in the circular sweep of the hurricane, to the "stern and rock-bound coast" of Massachusetts.

It is possible that their landfall was made still farther north, and that they are now on their return south. Dr. Forbush said, and it is barely possible that some of these birds may stay out the winter in Massachusetts, as did a large flight of kilders, brought in years ago by a late gale.

Not since 1879, says Dr. Forbush, has the skimmer been seen in New England in any numbers. In that year, following one of the severest gales on record, black skimmers were reported from many points along the coast, not only of Massachusetts but also of Maine and New Hampshire. The great spread of wing possessed by these birds would enable them, Dr. Forbush says, to ride out such a gale and come through, as the birds reported both in 1879 and 1924 seem to have done, in good condition.

The distinguishing characteristic of the black skimmer is its long thin bill, with the lower mandible about one-fifth longer than the upper. The long projecting lower bill makes feeding in an ordinary manner very difficult, and there have been many speculations as to the skimmer's methods of feeding. It seems established, however, that the lower mandible is extended along the surface of the water and is used as a sort of a scoop to gather in minute crustacea and other forms of marine life. When feeding on the water, the head is turned to one side with the side of the bill along the ground.

The description of the adults in breeding plumage, taken from Dr. Forbush's description of the bird, is as follows:

Forehead and sides of head to ear region, and entire under plumage (including linings of wings), outside of upper tail-coverts, and broad tips of secondaries and inner primaries, white; rest of plumage (except tail), including ear region, sooty-black; tail mostly white, middle pair of tail-feathers dark sooty-brown edged with white, rest white more or less tinged sooty-brown near shafts or at tips; basal half (approximately) of bill bright vermilion red, lower mandible more scarlet, passing into orange or yellow on cutting edge; terminal half of bill black; iris dark brown; legs and feet rich orange-vermilion. Adults in winter plumage: similar to summer adults but upper parts a trifle duller and more brownish, interrupted by a broad white collar on lower hind neck. The skimmer is about 16 to 20 inches in length, with a very broad wing spread of 42 to 50 inches, a tail to 6 inches in length, the upper mandible 2.2 to 3 inches long and the lower from 2.9 to 4.5 inches. The female is smaller than the male.

Adults about the size of a pigeon, their very long wings, large in size when compared with the common tern, and the peculiar red or reddish, black-tipped bill, the latter with the under mandible longer than the upper. At a distance, however, the adults appear pure black and white. The cry is almost like the exact counterpart of the yelp of a hound, as A. B. Howell describes it. It is a peculiar nasal barking or grunting sound, kak, kak, kak, or kuk, kuk, kuk, in a low guttural tone. The black skimmer is a shore bird and usually will be seen on flats when the tide is out or flying along

the shore. Whether the forcible transplanting to New England will cause a temporary break in their habits is not known.

Although the Black Skimmer is now a tropical or semi-tropical bird, not seen in New England as a regular visitor, Dr. Forbush has found evidence that it was one of the native birds of Massachusetts at the time the pilgrims settled here and continued to breed and visit the State until comparatively recent times. Champlain, the French voyager and explorer, saw the birds in large flocks along the Massachusetts coast and described them accurately, upon the occasion of his visit in 1605.

The birds continued to breed on Muskeget Island as late as 1890, and Ebenezer Emmons in 1833 listed the bird as a "regular visitor and breeds on these coasts." A friend of Dr. Forbush's has called attention to remarks of old natives of Cape Cod to the effect that "cutwater or shear-water birds used to be with us summer times."

It is believed, drove the Black Skimmer from the shores of New England. At present the Black Skimmer breeds from Virginia, and -1013 of 'Casar AKA most 242424242424, the Gulf Coast and Texas, also summers and probably breeds on the

coasts of Yucatan and Venezuela; winters from Louisiana west and south along the Gulf Coast and Florida to Mexico and Costa Rica, and along the northern and eastern coasts of South America, straggling rarely to Long Island, Fudly Bay and the West Indies.

In this forced visit to Massachusetts, the Black Skimmer is not alone. Dr. Forbush says, as specimens of the Golden Plover and Sooty Tern have both been reported along the shore, the former driven in by the gale while on its way south on the long sea hop from its breeding grounds in Nova Scotia to Bermuda and eastern South America, and the latter whirled up from the Caribbean by the same route as that followed by the Black Skimmers.

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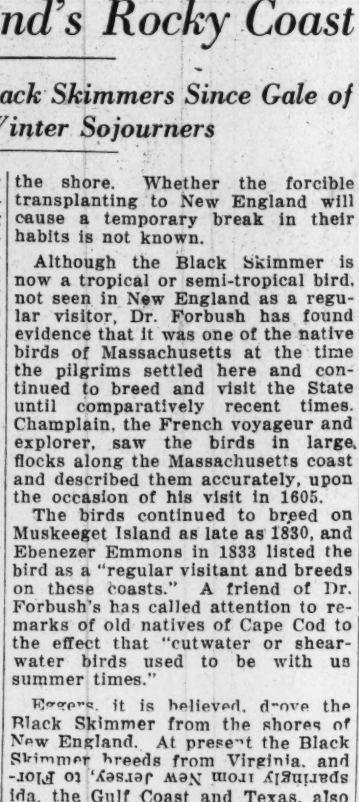
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Section of the Barnard Estate at Ipswich



THE FORMAL ENGLISH GARDEN

Prize-Winning Barnard Gardens to Be Open to Public Inspection

IPSWICH, Mass., Sept. 4 (Special)—Holding one of only three diplomas awarded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the best planned estate in the Commonwealth under three acres the George E. Barnard place, which also holds the Hunnewell prize of the same society for the most judiciously planted estate of not less than five acres, is to be open to public inspection on Saturday afternoon from 3 to 7 p. m.

These gardens which consist of a very large and extensive rock garden containing a great variety of



The Rustic Bridge in the Aquatic Garden of the Barnard Estate.

rock plants, a rose garden surrounded by hedges, a water garden spanned by a rustic bridge, and perennial borders extend by gentle slopes and terraces from the house to the beautiful Ipswich River which is bordered by graceful birches and iris and other water-loving plants.

Although Mr. Barnard is the possessor of some twenty medals won over a period of five years, his greatest pride is in the fine foundation of the garden itself, the splendid trees and shrubs with the beautiful well-kept lawns which give a sense of rest and satisfying content to the hearts of garden lovers.

WINNIEPAC BANK CLEARINGS

WINNIEPAC, Man. Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Winnipeg bank clearings continue to show increases over last year. For the week ended yesterday, there was an increase of more than \$10,000,000 over the corresponding week of last year. The respective figures are: this year, \$40,526,424; last year, \$29,462,420; 1922, \$30,483,634. Heavy trading on the grain exchange is given as the principal cause of the increase.

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A great Annual Event, offering Fall and Winter Ready-to-Wear, Accessories of Dress and everything for the home at prices which are very much below regular.

You will do well to satisfy your present needs and anticipate those of the immediate future—the savings to be made in this event are very substantial.

The J. L. HUDSON CO.
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EXPERTS VISIT HARVARD FOREST

Research Council and Paper
and Pulp Committee
Hold Conference

PETERSHAM, Mass., Sept. 4 (Special)—Methods of growing timber crops as developed during the past 15 years in the Harvard forest at Petersham, were being observed here today by the Northeastern Forest Research Council and a committee of the pulp and paper industry.

The research council was appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture last winter for the purpose of promoting forest research, and in working out more reliable methods of growing timber in the forests of the northeast. The council, which is composed of representatives of all interests concerned with forest research, is acting in an advisory capacity to the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, forest schools, state forestry departments, and other forest research agencies in the northeast.

The pulp and paper representatives meeting here are members of an advisory committee appointed by Secretary Wallace to confer with him on forestry problems that concern the pulp and paper industry and the Department of Agriculture.

The meeting here is being devoted primarily to studying the successful forestry operations carried out by Harvard University during about 15 years of intensive forest management. The conference also is discussing present and proposed forest research programs in the forests of the northeast, the location of substations for the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, and the Clarke-McNary bill passed by the last session of Congress.

NEW YORK TRANSFER TAX
ALBANY, Sept. 4.—The state stock transfer tax in August aggregated \$732,458.

Come to The Friendship Sales

August 25 to Sept. 12

d.J. Healy SHOPS
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Nestle Lanoil Permanent Waving
Bobbed Hair—Entire Head..... \$15.00
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VERMONT MOTORS INCREASE

MONTELEONE, Vt., Sept. 4 (Special)—Automobile registrations in Vermont have nearly reached the 60,000 mark predicted by Aaron H. Groat, Secretary of State, who is charged with the duty of administration of the State automobile department. The figures compiled in his office show that 58,287 motor vehicles were registered up to Sept. 1 by the 350,000 people of the State. The registration at this time last year was 49,789. The total amount received in fees by the department since Jan. 1 is \$1,279,980, the highest amount on record, even for a full twelve-month period.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Diamond Joke

By A. W. PEACH

Part I

"BETTY, get out and pitch to the batters," Coach Blake said.

Bart Roland smiled faintly as he saw the thin, lanky fellow who had been sitting near the bench, jump up and hurry onto the diamond where the Camp Wicaco team was having batting practice.

Bart felt sorry for "Betty," who had come to the camp for the first time that season, and who proved to be something of a joke to the other boys. His name was actually Murray Edson, but he had a high, girlish voice; he seemed to be inclined to believe everything he was told; so he was promptly nicknamed "Betty."

Even that name did not seem to bother him.

As he pitched to the batters, Bart watched him silently while those on the bench with him laughed at the boy's crude efforts to pitch and indulged in some laughter among themselves.

When "Betty" had pitched to six batters, the practice was called off, and as he came in, Murkland, the heavy hitting outfielder on the team, said with solemnity:

"Betty, you'll make a pitcher some day, if you keep at it"—then he added softly for the others' benefit—"long enough!"

But Edson had heard only the first encouraging remark. His pale blue eyes brightened. "You think so, Murk? Well, I am willing to work hard, I know that!"

As Bart and Murkland walked from the field to the camp, Bart said quietly:

"I know, Bart, but he's a regular calf, and I can't stand a chap like him. He's a joke—and he doesn't know it, and you can't make him see it!" Murkland answered shortly.

That evening Bart was surprised when "Betty" called him after supper on the dining-room porch.

"Bart, may I have a talk with you? I—I feel as if I wanted to talk to someone," he said earnestly, but

with hesitation that showed some inner distress.

"Why, sure. I was going for a little paddle on the lake. Come along," Bart answered.

"Betty's" pale face flushed with pleasure.

They paddled away from camp and began to skirt the shore. It was about sunset time, when the lake always seemed very beautiful to Bart. They went on in silence until they reached a little cove where Bart turned the canoe and put up his paddle.

"What's on your mind, Edson?" he asked in a kindly way.

Edson turned, and his voice sounded to Bart very weird. "Bart, I've about made up my mind to leave camp. I know I'm a queer duck to the fellows, and I know they all think I'm a joke—and I guess I am. You see, Father and Mother were missionaries, and I grew up in a strange country. I've been in this country only two years, and I can't get onto the ways of doing things. So I make a lot of blunders. I try to be decent and not get ugly when the fellows get after me."

His voice thrilled suddenly with hope. "Now if I could do something for the camp like pitch for the team I think it would help me tremendously; and when Murk said he thought I could pitch, perhaps, I felt

was joking, and yet that statement would be enough utterly to dishearten the fellow in front of him who was about at the end of his courage.

"Don't be afraid to tell me, Bart. I just want to know, and soon. You see, Father is home now, and he's planning to come here in the mountains and feel right about me—that I'm something more than a joke, I want to go. His life has been a hard one without having me for a failure."

Bart answered slowly. "It's hard to say whether you can pitch or not until we try you out. Here's a scheme—I'll hide my glove and some balls in the canoe, and we'll sneak from camp right after supper and put in an hour before dark on the island practicing. How does that sound to you?"

"Oh, Bart, then, it's a go!" Bart said. "Now, let's paddle back."

Early the next evening, safe and hidden on the island, the practice began. Barton found he had a willing pupil. He found also, as soon as he showed "Betty" how to hold the ball, that "Betty's" long fingers seemed to do it right instinctively. Then Barton found out something else.

He told Edson just how to grasp the ball for what is known in baseball as a "fast ball with a hop"—a ball that comes straight to the plate and then jumps, usually up.

Then Barton backed off the proper distance. "Betty" wound up, putting the weight of his body behind the throw, and threw the ball. The white sphere shot at Barton, then as he set himself to catch it, it jerked to the left and right, and he missed it.

"Gosh!" Barton said. "Boy, you put a hop on that one. Try it again. Remember it takes a lot of speed."

Again the white streak came—to jump this time into the water.

"Old chap, those long fingers of yours give that ball a wicked spin. It looks about as big as a pea, and it certainly has a kick to it. Now, I'll show you something more. A ball that has a slow spin looks large; with a fast spin looks small to a batter. Let's practice with the slow spin."

So the practices went on evening after evening that week. The camp was curious about the new friendship, but Barton knew the general opinion was that he was simply trying to be a good fellow to a chap who wasn't worth the trouble. He suddenly disappeared behind a bank of dark clouds.

They waited and waited for Mr. Edson to return. Mr. Robin said, "Surely he must know he has won the prize. What makes him keep on going?" and they all tried to think of some reason why he did not return. After awhile they felt certain he would not claim the prize at all and the question came up as to what to do with it. "We are honest birds," said Mr. Robin, "and the prize belongs to Mr. Edson, so we can't touch it."

They all, including the judges, talked for a long time about this strange thing, and decided that they would leave the prize for Mr. Edson, so that if he ever came to get it, he would see they were honest birds, and that they did not mind a stranger coming in and winning the prize.

And out beyond the black clouds, going steadily westward, Mr. Edson, in the person of Lieutenant Blake, steered his airplane toward the setting sun. He knew nothing of the prize the birds had for him. He was thinking—but how can we know what he was thinking about?—he was so far away!

At first no one saw anything unusual. Then Mrs. Hen looked surprised; she rubbed her eyes and looked again. The birds were scattered.

A NEW IDEA in teaching music to children is being tried in the music department of the University of Washington, where the music teachers are using a new method of teaching.

Mrs. J. W. Ketter, 6211 21st Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash., is the first to try the new method. She has been teaching music for many years, and she has been using the new method for some time.

Mrs. Samma, 1427 N. 52nd St., Seattle, Wash., is the first to try the new method. She has been teaching music for many years, and she has been using the new method for some time.

Madam East, 407 Montclair Bldg., 1245 8th Ave., W. Vancouver, B. C., is the first to try the new method. She has been teaching music for many years, and she has been using the new method for some time.

STONERIDGE, Brewster, N. Y.

cheered up. You've always been mighty fine to me, and I wanted to ask you. You're the best catcher on the team, and I know what you say will be true."

Bart swallowed hard and thought hard. What could he say that would be true except to say that Murkland

was joking, and yet that statement would be enough utterly to dishearten the fellow in front of him who was about at the end of his courage.

"Don't be afraid to tell me, Bart. I just want to know, and soon. You see, Father is home now, and he's planning to come here in the mountains and feel right about me—that I'm something more than a joke, I want to go. His life has been a hard one without having me for a failure."

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"Gosh!" Barton said. "Boy, you put a hop on that one. Try it again. Remember it takes a lot of speed."

Again the white streak came—to jump this time into the water.

"Old chap, those long fingers of yours give that ball a wicked spin. It looks about as big as a pea, and it certainly has a kick to it. Now, I'll show you something more. A ball that has a slow spin looks large; with a fast spin looks small to a batter. Let's practice with the slow spin."

So the practices went on evening after evening that week. The camp was curious about the new friendship, but Barton knew the general opinion was that he was simply trying to be a good fellow to a chap who wasn't worth the trouble. He suddenly disappeared behind a bank of dark clouds.

They waited and waited for Mr. Edson to return. Mr. Robin said, "Surely he must know he has won the prize. What makes him keep on going?" and they all tried to think of some reason why he did not return. After awhile they felt certain he would not claim the prize at all and the question came up as to what to do with it. "We are honest birds," said Mr. Robin, "and the prize belongs to Mr. Edson, so we can't touch it."

They all, including the judges, talked for a long time about this strange thing, and decided that they would leave the prize for Mr. Edson, so that if he ever came to get it, he would see they were honest birds, and that they did not mind a stranger coming in and winning the prize.

And out beyond the black clouds, going steadily westward, Mr. Edson, in the person of Lieutenant Blake, steered his airplane toward the setting sun. He knew nothing of the prize the birds had for him. He was thinking—but how can we know what he was thinking about?—he was so far away!

At first no one saw anything unusual. Then Mrs. Hen looked surprised; she rubbed her eyes and looked again. The birds were scattered.

A NEW IDEA in teaching music to children is being tried in the music department of the University of Washington, where the music teachers are using a new method of teaching.

Mrs. J. W. Ketter, 6211 21st Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash., is the first to try the new method. She has been teaching music for many years, and she has been using the new method for some time.

Mrs. Samma, 1427 N. 52nd St., Seattle, Wash., is the first to try the new method. She has been teaching music for many years, and she has been using the new method for some time.

Madam East, 407 Montclair Bldg., 1245 8th Ave., W. Vancouver, B. C., is the first to try the new method. She has been teaching music for many years, and she has been using the new method for some time.

STONERIDGE, Brewster, N. Y.

much I appreciate what you have done for Murray. I have not felt happy about him, but he seems to be sure of himself than he was. You see, he never had the chance that other American boys have," Mr. Edson said in his gentle way. "I thank you from the bottom of my heart."

The quiet words were reward enough, Barton thought, for the hours of hard practice with Murray. "If only Blake would give him a chance, and he could make good, there would be one tremendously happy man on earth," Barton thought.

(To be continued)

Current Events for Boys and Girls

Security and the League

YOU will perhaps remember that one of the questions left over by the London Conference was that of "security," and that M. Herriot intended to raise the subject at the Assembly of the League of Nations. In fact, the London Conference was hardly over before Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot were on their way to this Assembly, which is now in session at Geneva.

This turning of France to the League for help is a great thing for France and also for the League. It shows that France now feels that, not in isolation and force, but in joining hands with other nations will safety be found; and to the League it brings an added confidence, and, therefore, greater strength.

But it is not only France that is exercising this question of security. The smaller nations of Europe, especially the members of the Little Entente, are vitally interested, too, and are determined to find some basis for settlement.

In the first address delivered before the Assembly, Paul Hymans referred to this problem, saying: "The London Conference has settled the reparations question, but another problem remains very serious for those countries which have suffered most heavily from the war, and feel themselves in the weakest position in the event of any further attack. This is the problem of security."

Today and tomorrow, Sept. 4 and 5, have been set aside for a debate on the whole subject (including that of disarmament), while on Sept. 6, Donald and M. Herriot will be the chief speakers.

"Get-Out-the-Vote"

"Vote as you please, but vote." This is the watchword of a campaign which started in the United States on Sept. 2—the "Get-Out-the-Vote" campaign, as it is called. A great many organizations are taking a vigorous part in it, because the thinking people of the country have suddenly waked up to a startling fact. Since 1896, when 80 per cent of those entitled to vote actually voted, that proportion has grown less and less, until in 1920 less than 50 per cent did so. This seems to show that the people of the country have been growing more and more indifferent to the general welfare, more and more absorbed in their own pleasures and pursuits. Of course other reasons are given for not voting, but they are usually very little.

In helping along this work the Boy Scouts of America are going to have a good time, for the entire membership of almost 700,000 Scouts, as well as nearly 2,000,000 former Scouts are to take part in the work of bringing folk out on registration and election days.

The women, too, are to get busy. Mrs. John Sherrington, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in her first message since her election, points out that this is a question of immediate importance. She makes an interesting point when she says:

"The woman who does not take the trouble to go to the polls on election day certainly should never raise her voice in protest over anything that goes wrong in Washington or her own community. By her vote she earns the right to an expression of opinion in national and state affairs."

The Prince of Wales

You probably do not need to be told that the Prince of Wales is now in the United States, for the papers

say so.

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A Plant Which Sleeps

ALTHOUGH in England the climate is too cold for the wonderful sensitive-plants of tropic lands, there are very many which approach them closely in their extraordinary response to sunshine, wind, and rain; and one of the most interesting of all these English "sensitive-plants" is the common little oxalis of the garden. Every

evening, as the sun goes down in the west, this little plant folds back its shamrock-shaped leaves, just as though it were really going to sleep, and all through the night they remain in the same position. The pretty little mauve flowers, too, fold up their petals and droop their heads in the twilight, seeming to realize that the day's work is over, and that the time for rest has come.

The Guelder Rose

Amongst the many showy fruits that are now decking the hedgerows, there is none that can outdo the glistening scarlet berries of the Guelder rose. They hang in loose clusters of a dozen or so, and look almost transparent in their wonderful freshness, but their taste to us is harsh and unpleasant, and no one ever touches them except the birds.

An extraordinary thing about these berries is that, in spite of their unusually delicate and luscious appearance, they will retain their beauty for a very long time if kept in a place of safety. All through the winter they will preserve their brilliant tint without any trace of decay, and are sometimes still to be found when the spring sun has awakened up the new blossoms of another year.

A Strange Animal

One of the strangest of all English animals is a little creature called the hydra, which is very common just now in most of the ponds and ditches. Sometimes it is green, and sometimes brown, but never more than half an inch in length, so that unless you take out some of the weeds and water in a jar, and examine them very closely, you are not likely ever to make a close acquaintance with the hydra.

In appearance it is much more like a tiny plant than an animal, and reminds you at first of a microscopic palm tree, with a long bare trunk, and a ring of outspreading branches at the top. The "trunk" however, is the hydra's body, and the delicate waving "branches" are its arms. If you keep it in a jar of water on your window-sill, you may

change the first letter, leave the rest. You would not think one letter could make such a difference in a word:

1. What some like hot and some like cold. Becomes what's worn by Indians bold.

2. What carefree horses like to do. Becomes a land where Joan grew.

3. What never is many of anything. Becomes a dear and summer evening bring.

4. What some call money if well spent. Becomes a coin, ten times a cent.

5. What you wish your ally can play. Now and then your doors by night or day.

6. What you can try to do each hour. Becomes another word for power.

7. What many shores are apt to be. Becomes a sweet for you and me.

8. What the Queen of Hearts had made one day. Becomes a dear and runs away.

9. What's made of rags on which to write. Becomes a small wax candle bright.

10. What may be worn with kingly face. Becomes a thing that spoils your face!

The key to the puzzle set Aug. 21 follows:

1. dry. 6. rye.

2. pie. 7. buy.

3. eye. 8. syc.

4. fly. 9. Guy.

5. sky. 10. try.

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EDUCATIONAL

New Schools of New York Planned to Support Roof Playgrounds

New York, N. Y., Special Correspondence
IN ANSWER to the children's query, "Where shall we play in New York City?" it has been decided to make it possible to have roof playgrounds on all new schools where congestion limits surface space. The board of superintendents recently requested the superintendent of school buildings to plan the steel work of each new school so as to support the weight of a playground when necessary.

This step was doubtless encouraged by the success of the roof playgrounds, conducted during the summer by the play schools in this city, under the direction of the Federation for Child Study. The board of education has co-operated in making them a success and has kept closely in touch with their progress, as they have enlarged from one play school in 1917 to 14 this year. The aim of these schools is to make the long summer vacation period less endurable for the youngsters of the congested sections of New York. The roof playgrounds—well shaded and provided with swings, see-saws, sand-piles and tables—afford excellent conditions could be improved. In this instance, as in many others, a group of earnest and philanthropically inclined men and women has demonstrated in a small way that an idea was workable; the city has been convinced and ready to introduce it on a larger scale.

A Successful Summer

The federation play schools closed last week after a successful summer with four new centers opened. The association has another play school in Cleveland and has had calls from many cities for help in solving the summer problem of the child in congested quarters. To the busy mother in the crowded sections, the thought of vacation brings added responsibilities. Without a regular schedule children are more apt to get into mischief.

The play schools welcome the children from 9 until 5 o'clock, and provide luncheon at less than cost. Thus the employed mother feels that her children are well cared for and those at home are grateful that the little ones can spend their time so happily. For play school programs are designed to make the boys and girls enjoy their work, as may be imagined when they combine hand-crafts, songs, games, swimming and all-day outings to the beach and country. The formal instruction is lacking, but good work in manual training results.

Help from Outside
 "It has been due to the co-operation of outside agencies that much of our success has been possible," said Simon Hirsandansky, director of the play schools. "The Board of Education provided some of our teachers, gave certain supplies and provided kitchen equipment and transportation in motor busses for children living at a distance. Friends send us fresh vegetables every day from their gardens, and these are converted into the luncheons which cost us about 20 cents, and for which the children pay 10. Many city departments provide outings for the children, in busses, boats and cars, and many tickets for baseball games and other outdoor entertainments come to us during the summer."

The New York Milk Conference Board is continuing to supply, at a nominal cost, milk sealed in individual bottles, instead of in bulk as was formerly the plan. The summer play schools are an interesting example of what can be done when a number of groups enter into the spirit of providing play for the less privileged and work harmoniously.

Not only have these schools been a successful experiment which will make it easy to introduce improvements in the city schools, but they, themselves, will probably be enlarged and developed by the city in time, according to Eugene C. Gibney, director of extension activities of the Board of Education, who recently said:

"It is my firm belief that the play schools have steadily revealed the fact that they will ultimately become an essential part of the educational program of this city."

months, 70 or 49 per cent; number retained because of low mentality, average, etc., 36 or 25 per cent; number demoted at end of two months, 38 or 26 per cent.

Not Properly Encouraged
 Continuing, Superintendent Maston says: "The experiment has conclusively proved that many students who ordinarily fail do so because of our inability to stimulate them to their best efforts; 48 per cent of the 108 students retained did average work or better, while 44 per cent did a poor quality of work; however, they made a passing mark, while only 8 per cent earned failing marks."

County Superintendent A. G. Yawberg of Cuyahoga County, carried on a probationary promotion experiment in his county in the fall of 1923. All the failures in grades 1 to 8 in the county were promoted to the next higher grade. The number of pupils thus promoted was 239. Of this number, 159 were retained in the advanced grades and 80 were returned to the grades in which they had been enrolled in 1922-23. The percentage of success in the next higher grade was 66. If the first grade figures are not included, since it is admitted that probationary promotions of failing first graders offer graver problems than elsewhere, the figures show that 133 out of 194 advanced on probation from grades two to eight, or 71 per cent, made good. By grades the success was as follows: Second grade, 58 per cent; third grade, 73 per cent; fourth grade, 76 per cent; fifth grade, 72 per cent; sixth grade, 71 per cent;

seventh grade, 80 per cent; eighth grade, 80 per cent. Only four trial promotions were made in the eighth grade. The probation period in Cuyahoga County was eight weeks in length.

The committee on classification, appointed by the State Department of Education two years ago secured reports of scattering probationary promotions which totaled 865 cases. These were reported by 17 school subdivisions. It is probably correct to say that in none of these school systems were all of the failing pupils at any one promotion time advanced on probation. Of these 865 cases, 636 made good, which is 74 per cent. Athens, Ohio, was the district reporting the largest number; 75 out of 113 promoted on trial in this city made good in the higher grades, a percentage of 66.

Asked for his conclusions as a result of work accomplished thus far in Ohio, Director Riegel made the following statement: "Two-thirds to three-fourths of the elementary pupils who are now failing could be saved from this loss of probably a

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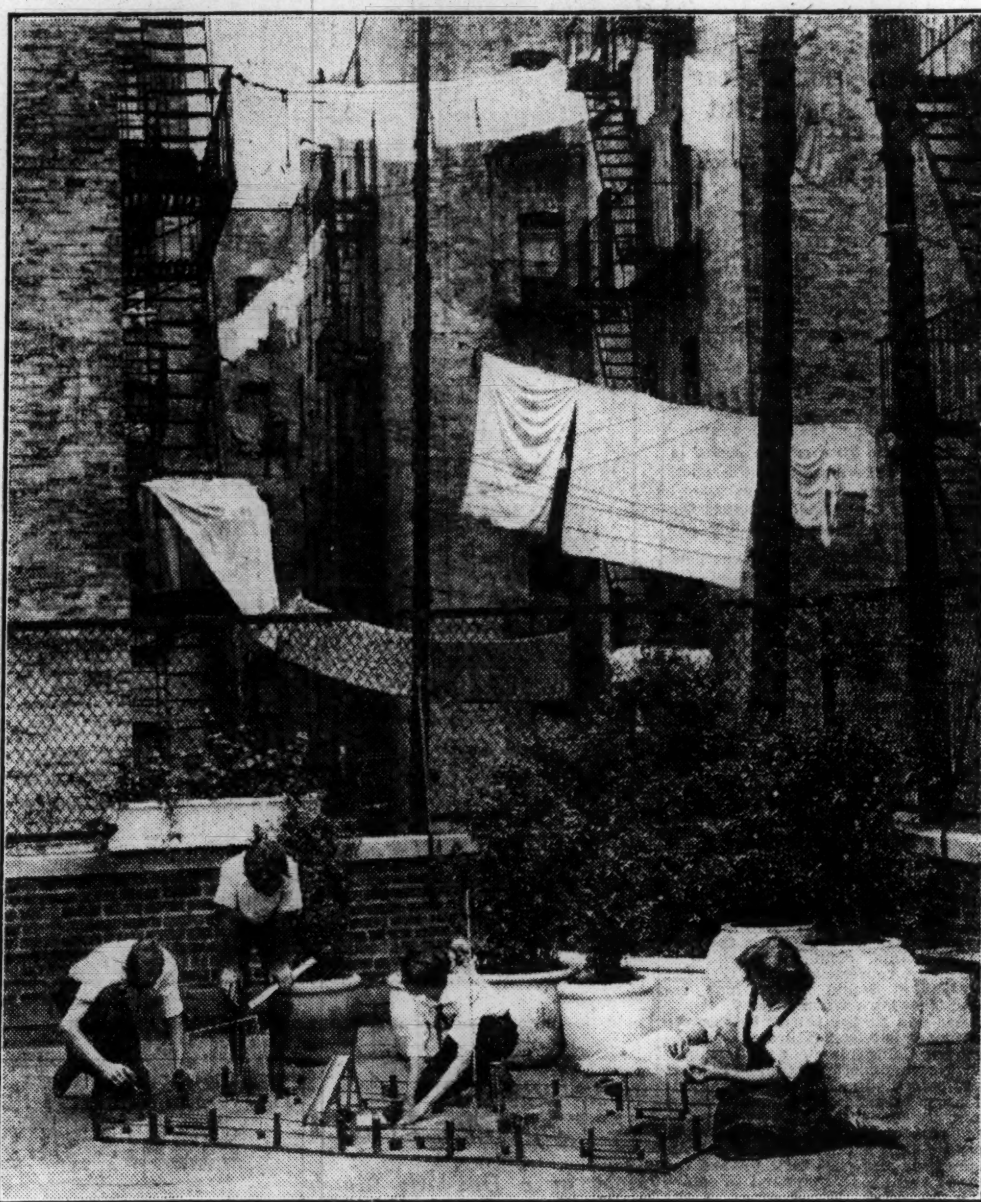
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Pupils Working on Model of a Playground While Attending a Play School Among Tenements of New York

Nearly Three-Fourths of Promotion Failures Saved

Columbus, O., Special Correspondence
INSPIRED by results in Springfield and Decatur, Ill., and a third successful experiment in Martins Ferry, O., Vernon M. Riegel, state director of education, has recommended definite lines, upon which Ohio educators may apply a probationary promotion plan in the school system of the State.

At a recent meeting of an educational committee, representing all school districts of the State, the specific question was raised: "Would it have happened if each of the 95,000 pupils in the elementary grades in Ohio, who failed of promotion in the spring of 1923, had been put into the next higher grade in the fall and been given a trial there?" The answer to this question may have specific bearing upon considerations of school economy, according to Director Riegel.

The first experiment made a matter of definite record was carried on under the direction of Dr. B. R. Buckingham in Springfield and Decatur, Ill., during the period from 1919 to 1921.

At the close of the first semester of the school year 1919-1920 the teachers of the schools mentioned made out their usual lists of pupils recommended for promotion and failure. The announcement was then made that all pupils failing the recommended for failure should be advanced to the next grade along with those pupils whose title to promotion was clear. The plan contemplated that the children thus advanced to the higher grade, despite the teacher's recommendation for failure, should be carried in that grade on trial for a period of six weeks. It further contemplated that these pupils should be subjected to a regimen carefully devised and frequently checked up with a view to stimulating the pupils, the parents and the teachers to increased effort.

In Illinois
 The probationary period began with the first day of the new semester and lasted for a period of six weeks. During this period the receiving teacher kept for each probationary pupil a card on which was shown the record of the pupil in the previous semester and grade, that is, the record which caused the sending teacher to recommend him for failure, also a record of the pupil's work in each of the major subjects for each week of the trial period.

The teacher also entered her best judgment as to whether the work as a whole for each week had been satisfactory. The teacher was asked to report any activity along the following lines each week: Visit to pupils' homes; other interviews with parents; help outside of school hours; varying the course of study; varying the teaching method; using pupil co-operation; daily reports to parents and sending home pupils' work. At the end of the probationary period the teacher was requested to enter on each pupil's card her

recommendation as to the retention of the pupil in the room.

There were 1276 children promoted on trial in Springfield and Decatur at the beginning of the second semester of 1919-19. Slightly more than 75 per cent of these children did creditable work. Of this group that made good, only 172 came up for failure or trial promotion at the end of the next semester. As a result of the trial promotions the promotion rate in the two cities was brought up to 95 per cent.

With these results as encouragement, Superintendent R. C. Maston of Martins Ferry undertook a similar project in 1922. Before probationary promotion was definitely projected in Martins Ferry there had been a systematic attempt to reduce the percentage of failures. For the school year 1919-20 the failures in this school system were in line with the state average, constituting 10.7 per cent of the total enrollment. The superintendent's remedial procedure was to call for a list of probable failures with their causes, in the early spring. These lists were reviewed by the superintendent in the presence of the teacher and an effort made to clear away the doubtful cases, classifying them as passing students when advisable. Every opportunity was taken to stress the inaccuracy of the teacher's mark and failure. The announcement was then made that all pupils failing the recommended for failure should be advanced to the next grade along with those pupils whose title to promotion was clear. The plan contemplated that the children thus advanced to the higher grade, despite the teacher's recommendation for failure, should be carried in that grade on trial for a period of six weeks. It further contemplated that these pupils should be subjected to a regimen carefully devised and frequently checked up with a view to stimulating the pupils, the parents and the teachers to increased effort.

In Illinois
 The probationary period began with the first day of the new semester and lasted for a period of six weeks. During this period the receiving teacher kept for each probationary pupil a card on which was shown the record of the pupil in the previous semester and grade, that is, the record which caused the sending teacher to recommend him for failure, also a record of the pupil's work in each of the major subjects for each week of the trial period.

The teacher also entered her best judgment as to whether the work as a whole for each week had been satisfactory. The teacher was asked to report any activity along the following lines each week: Visit to pupils' homes; other interviews with parents; help outside of school hours; varying the course of study; varying the teaching method; using pupil co-operation; daily reports to parents and sending home pupils' work. At the end of the probationary period the teacher was requested to enter on each pupil's card her

recommendation as to the retention of the pupil in the room.

months, 70 or 49 per cent; number retained because of low mentality, average, etc., 36 or 25 per cent; number demoted at end of two months, 38 or 26 per cent.

Not Properly Encouraged
 Continuing, Superintendent Maston says: "The experiment has conclusively proved that many students who ordinarily fail do so because of our inability to stimulate them to their best efforts; 48 per cent of the 108 students retained did average work or better, while 44 per cent did a poor quality of work; however, they made a passing mark, while only 8 per cent earned failing marks."

County Superintendent A. G. Yawberg of Cuyahoga County, carried on a probationary promotion experiment in his county in the fall of 1923. All the failures in grades 1 to 8 in the county were promoted to the next higher grade. The number of pupils thus promoted was 239. Of this number, 159 were retained in the advanced grades and 80 were returned to the grades in which they had been enrolled in 1922-23. The percentage of success in the next higher grade was 66. If the first grade figures are not included, since it is admitted that probationary promotions of failing first graders offer graver problems than elsewhere, the figures show that 133 out of 194 advanced on probation from grades two to eight, or 71 per cent, made good. By grades the success was as follows: Second grade, 58 per cent; third grade, 73 per cent; fourth grade, 76 per cent; fifth grade, 72 per cent; sixth grade, 71 per cent;

seventh grade, 80 per cent; eighth grade, 80 per cent. Only four trial promotions were made in the eighth grade. The probation period in Cuyahoga County was eight weeks in length.

The committee on classification, appointed by the State Department of Education two years ago secured reports of scattering probationary promotions which totaled 865 cases. These were reported by 17 school subdivisions. It is probably correct to say that in none of these school systems were all of the failing pupils at any one promotion time advanced on probation. Of these 865 cases, 636 made good, which is 74 per cent. Athens, Ohio, was the district reporting the largest number; 75 out of 113 promoted on trial in this city made good in the higher grades, a percentage of 66.

Asked for his conclusions as a result of work accomplished thus far in Ohio, Director Riegel made the following statement: "Two-thirds to three-fourths of the elementary pupils who are now failing could be saved from this loss of probably a

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Horizon Widened by International Exchange

London, England, Special Correspondence
FOR the first time an exchange of school inspectors has been effected between England and New Zealand. Dr. J. W. McIlwraith of Auckland has been in exchange with Mr. Buckle of Sheffield since the beginning of February.

"I have not been confined to Sheffield," said Dr. McIlwraith to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The Board of Education has been most generous and allowed me to name the places I wished to visit in order to see all types of education. Mr. Buckle has also been given the opportunity of traveling all over New Zealand."

"In a country like New Zealand, which is so geographically isolated, exchange of teachers is particularly necessary. Textbooks are very well in their way, but greater inspiration comes only from seeing the work done. Perhaps also there is no better way of making England acquainted with the needs and potentialities of the Empire, or of helping the dominions to understand the aspirations of the mother country than a much wider system of exchange than has hitherto been possible. I find, for instance, that the schools in England are well equipped with artistic pictures, but very rarely the subject of those pictures taken from the dominions. That, I consider, is a weakness. It would be a fine thing if the dominions would present pictures to the schools."

Advantages of Two Kinds
 "The worst of the system of exchange is that the teacher must take an actual position, and has not the opportunity that I have had in an official capacity of seeing many systems. On the other hand, I can only take the broader view, while the teacher can study the details."

Dr. McIlwraith has visited schools in London, Devon, Somerset, Oxfordshire and Cambridgeshire, and is about to visit Lancashire. He will complete his six months' "exchange." He has been most impressed during his tour with the:

Devotion of the teachers.
 Responsible attention by women.
 Variety of school systems.
 Fine work of central schools.
 Co-ordination of manual work with school subjects.
 Full dancing and singing in the schools.

"I think the great care given by the teachers in the elementary schools, and especially the women teachers, to children of three years old and upwards, is wonderful," said Dr. McIlwraith. "The children benefit greatly from being at school. One feels that England is regenerating herself physically and intellectually through her elementary schools. If the nursery schools do nothing else but allow the children to grow up physically, they are justifying their existence. We do not admit children to school before the age of five years, but it is not so necessary in New Zealand, where the general level of prosperity is higher and more even. We have not the wretched housing that is found in England. Probably all children, however, would benefit by being a little under control and by having the habit of good living, although no effort should be made to give instruction by the ordinary school curriculum."

Impressed by Women Teachers
 "I am deeply impressed by the extraordinary amount of originality and interest displayed by women as head and assistant teachers. All our elementary schools are mixed schools and when a school has more than 80 pupils the two teachers, a man and generally at the head. Mixed education has advantages and disadvantages. In a mixed school, it is necessary that the boys should have a man over them after a certain age, but the girls in the higher classes

seem to get a better training in literature; speech, natural science, and art in a separate school. I have been surprised at the clearness of speech and accent in England, especially in the girls' schools, and it seems to me that a woman can train the girls in correct speech better than a man. We have not much difficulty with speech in New Zealand for the accent does not vary from county to county as it does in England. For that reason, perhaps, we have not been quite careful enough in insisting upon correct speech. One reason why it is so good in England I think is that the teachers have had to fight for it."

"The school systems are far more complex in England than in New Zealand. England is passing through a phase of experiment in which each district is given liberty to work out its own system. Each head teacher being allowed to draw up his own syllabus of instruction. The country has thus perhaps a better chance of adapting its educational system to the needs of the day. With only 1,200,000 people, New Zealand has not quite the scope for such experiment. England also is the richest country in the world as regards educational experts."

Dr. McIlwraith, who admires the work of the central schools, said that such a system, although differing a little, had just been started in his own country. It is intended that every child in New Zealand shall be given a four-year course in secondary work with special attention to the manual side. Afterward those pupils desiring a professional career will pass automatically to the senior high schools while others will either go to technical schools or leave school altogether. Children who do not reach Standard 4 will leave school when they become 14 years old.

About 90 per cent of the children in New Zealand go to the state schools, for there is no distinction of "class." Most of the other children attend Roman Catholic schools. There is no religious instruction in the state schools, and some of the churches have suggested setting up church schools, but so far the people seem to be satisfied, and they are reluctant to submit to double taxation.

Dr. McIlwraith is anxious that the public interest in the schools, which is keen and is growing, should not be split in two directions.

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Lower School Upper School Junior College
THE PRINCIPIA
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FINLAND MAKES
BIG ADVANCE IN
AMATEUR RADIOGovernment Lends Support
—150 Stations Now
on the Air

HELSINKI, Finland, Aug. 18 (Special).—There is a growing interest among radio amateurs of this country in private radio telegraph communication with operators in Denmark, Holland, Luxembourg, and France. Leo Lindell, who is the owner of the local amateur stations 1NA and 2NA, has been heard in all of these places with unusual success. He is one of the directors of a Finnish amateur radio relay association, which is actively engaged in promoting the idea of international code communication.

For a small country, Finland has taken a most friendly interest in the welfare of its amateurs and the Government has allotted them a maximum transmitting wavelength of 300 meters and a power range of from 5 to 20 watts, depending on the proximity of the amateurs to the high power government transmitting stations. The use of the maximum amount of power is limited to the continuous wave sets.

Under the guidance of the amateur relay association, which is patterned somewhat on the organization of the American Radio Relay League of the United States and Canada, territorial radio divisions have been assigned throughout the country and traffic routes suggested to facilitate the handling of private amateur radiograms.

With about 150 amateur sending stations on the air at present, and a number of others under construction for the fall season, it is anticipated that amateur radio activities in Finland will compare favorably with those in the larger countries in Europe, some of which have been much more slow to appreciate the advantages of having a body of trained radio men among their citizens. Finland is determined to develop the transmitting art to its utmost.

Necessity of Detector
in Radio Set Explained

Browning Discusses Important Part of Equipment in Continuing Special Articles

By G. H. BROWNING

Lesson XI
Having discussed how the electromagnetic waves are sent out by the transmitting station, the meaning of modulation and how these waves are tuned in by the receiving set, we must next see why it is necessary to have what is called a detector. The modulated wave shown in a recent article is in Figure 21. Let us suppose

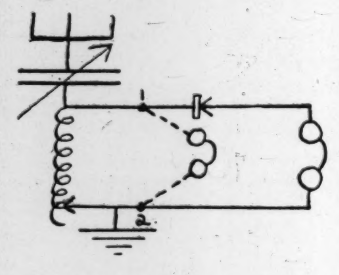


FIGURE 21

pose the phones should be connected as indicated by the dotted lines.

The diaphragm in the receiver cannot follow the radio frequency alternations since they change their direction of flow 1,000,000 times a second or more or less. It will be remembered in the diagram of the modulated wave that there is as much negative E. M. F. as there is positive E. M. F., so that connecting the phones as shown by the dotted lines gives no sound at all.

Now, if by some means the lower half of the wave or E. M. F. set up in the tuning system can be cut off the average value would no longer be zero but something indicated by dotted line in Figure 22, and the

diaphragms of the receivers, although they cannot follow each radio frequency pulse due to their inertia would follow this modulating frequency, which is a reproduction of the music characteristics sent out.

The phones thus change the received E. M. F. back from electrical fluctuations into sound waves, which are heard. Now we want to know what kind of device will perform the function of cutting off one-half of the radio frequency E. M. F., or, in other words, act as a rectifier. The crystal detector is the simplest form of rectifier, and when connected as indicated by the full lines in Figure 20 it will perform as a detector as described.

The complete action of the crystal receiver may briefly be summarized as follows: The condenser and coil have the property of tuning in the desired wavelength, i. e., selecting the station to be received. The crystal allows the current to flow through the phones in one direction only. The diaphragm of the phones cannot follow the radio frequency pulses but can follow the audio frequency modulations. The movement or vibrations of these diaphragms causes sound waves, which correspond to

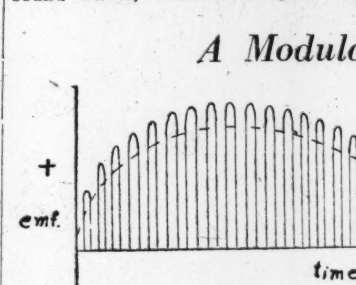


FIGURE 22

A Modulated Wave

music sent out by the radiocasting station.

The vacuum tube with a grid leak and condenser is used in the same capacity as a crystal, but performs the same function in a slightly different manner, so that the quality of the music received is not usually quite as good. The crystal, besides being an inexpensive instrument, gives remarkable quality and does not employ batteries. It has the advantage of not giving the great signal strength that a really good vacuum tube detector gives.

Question Box

193. Do ultra violet rays penetrate the earth the same as radio, and would it be possible to hear impulses sent up by a violet ray generator in a sensitive loop antenna? The detector and direction of the ray at a distance of one-half mile underground—Wm. D. Smith, Detroit, Mich. (Ans.) Ultra violet rays are of a very short wavelength and are usually attributed to intermolecular vibrations. Although they are electromagnetic waves, they are not radio waves. The penetration of ultra violet rays depends upon wavelength, and the attenuation into a semi-conducting medium is given in "Pierce's Electric Oscillations and Waves." They cannot be reproduced here because of their length.

BRITISH CONDITIONS
OF JUVENILE LABOR
SHOW IMPROVEMENT

MANCHESTER, Eng., Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence).—The Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association has decided to give prizes to the value of £100 annually to juvenile students of cotton spinning classes who succeed in passing certain examinations including questions to be put by members of the committee of the association. The object of this step is to make mill life more attractive for juveniles, with a view to overcoming the shortage of juvenile labor. Another move has been made with the same object in the formation at one of the large mills of a troop of Boy Scouts, the head of the firm, who is a university graduate and former army officer, having adopted the suggestion at the instance of the local scoutmaster.

The raising of the school-leaving age during recent years and the abolition of "half-time" (that is, half-time attendance by children at school and mill) have changed factory conditions in Lancashire. It used to be thought imperative to employ children in the weaving sheds, but since the change in the law girls of from 12 to 15 years of age have been successfully trained for the work. In this connection it may be noted that, according to the recent report of the chief inspector of factories and workshops, attempts to employ children under the age of 14 have practically ceased throughout the country.

Another recent innovation in factory conditions is the abolition almost everywhere of the early start and work before breakfast. This was practically universal in the textile and other factories of the north and the Midlands before the war. The above-mentioned report records, too, the welfare work, which received a great impetus during the war, is still making progress, at a slow though consistent pace.

INDIANAPOLIS GROWS;
UTILITIES TO EXPAND

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Extensions and improvements by utility companies to cost more than \$5,500,000 are demanded by the growth of Indianapolis, it is announced here by C. L. Kirk, chairman of the Indianapolis committee of the Indiana Public Utility Association. Heading the list is \$1,800,000 by the Indiana Bell Telephone Company. The Indianapolis Light and Heat Company is spending \$1,700,000 while the Merchants and Trust Company is spending \$750,000. The Indianapolis Street Railway Company is making an expenditure of \$150,000. There will be an approximate aggregate expenditure of \$9,928,000 on the 1924 pay rolls.

PATENTS ISSUED
TO DR. DEFOREST

Legal Tangle, Involving Millions, Finally Settled

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4 (Special).—Patents at last issued to Dr. Lee DeForest, establishing him as the original inventor of the feed back and oscillating audio circuits, the real basis of radio-casting, have cleared up a legal tangle, involving millions of dollars and settled a controversy of 10 years' standing as to who first made application to register the inventions.

A patent for the same kind of circuits was issued in 1914 to Maj. E. H. Armstrong, who, by licensing them to the Westinghouse Electric Company, is said to have made a large fortune. The Westinghouse Company gave license for the manufacturing of them to 17 companies, which now depend for the continuation of their licenses on Dr. DeForest's consent.

Suit was to be commenced here today on behalf of Dr. DeForest to annul the license granted the Westinghouse company under the Armstrong patent. The American Telephone & Telegraph Company is the sole licensee under the DeForest patent, though the licenses to the manufacturing companies have been voided. It is understood, without his own consent, which his attorneys have said, he will not give.

The patents granted Dr. DeForest are numbers 1,507,017 and 1,507,018. The Armstrong patent was granted in October, 1914, and Dr. DeForest's application was found to have been made some months earlier.

Labor Unions Lose
Ground in AustriaUse of Strike in Politics and
Lack of Interest in Mem-
bers Cited as Cause

VIENNA, Aug. 20 (Special Correspondence).—During the past few months there has been a steady reduction in the ranks of the trade-unions in Austria, which is causing much anxiety to their leaders, although they seek to minimize it. The main cause seems to be dissatisfaction among the bulk of the members at the extravagantly high expenses of administration.

Although the Austrian currency has now been stable for nearly two years, and there has been very little alteration in the scale of wages, the trade-union leaders are said to be always trying to find some excuse for raising membership fees. Management expenses are alleged to be unjustifiably high, amounting in some instances to more than 60 per cent of the total expenditure. Complaints are also made that the union leaders too often lose sight of the real aims and objects of the trade-union movement, and do not do as much as they should to improve the situation of the members.

Whatever grounds there may be for such complaints it is certain that the unions are losing members rapidly. The last published reports show a falling off of over 150,000 members. The transport workers have lost 25 per cent of their total membership, the building trades no less than 30 per cent, and the metal workers, one of the largest and most important organizations, 16 per cent.

Experience shows that when trade is booming the membership in trade-unions always increases, because there is more possibility of bringing influence to bear on the labor market and secure higher wages and better working conditions. When, on the other hand, the trade is depressed, the influence of the unions is adversely affected. But as trade on the whole has not been bad in Austria one must seek some other cause for the falling off in membership of the unions.

Impartial observers believe that Austrian labor unions have done themselves much harm by dallying with political movements, going so far as to use strikes for political weapons. They urge that the unions should return to their legitimate mission of seeking to improve the general working and living conditions of their members and keep out of politics.

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Construction Loss

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Statistics issued today by the Department of Commerce refute current statements that a depressed condition exists in the building construction industry, though there has been a drop in the cost of building. Records gathered by the department showed that the value of contracts let in 36 states in July, 1924, was 10 per cent greater than a year ago, and the total contracts let from Jan. 1 to the end of July, 1924, also gained 10 per cent over the corresponding period of 1923.

Practically all classes of construction contributed to the increase, although in varying degree, just as there has been relatively greater activity in some cities and districts than in others, said the statement.

Residential contracts for July, this year, showed an increase of 3 per cent over those of last July; industrial and commercial building combined showed a 3 per cent increase; public works and utility construction, 10 per cent increase; educational buildings, 26 per cent increase; and miscellaneous, including religious and memorial buildings, 42 per cent increase.

Cement shipments from the mills in July increased 21 per cent over the corresponding month of last year, and for the seven months ended with July, were 4 per cent higher. The department found that although there was some decrease in lumber production during the first seven months of the year, orders for lumber reported by eight leading associations during the six weeks ended the middle of August, showed an increase of 29 per cent over the corresponding period of 1923.

The department's Composite index on the cost of construction indicated that some recession has taken place. Frame house materials showed a decrease in 12 months from 214 to 199, compared with 1913 as 100, and for brick house materials, from 217 to 201. Other index numbers showed a decrease in general construction costs from 222 to 214.

RADIO IS POSSIBLE
ICEBERG DETECTOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—A two-fold advance in the protection of shipping from icebergs may be made possible by radio in the future if experiments now under way with the sonic depth-finder are successful in detecting the presence of submerged icebergs, according to United States Government engineers. Although the equipment is the means of warning ships of the whereabouts of large masses of floating ice, The sonic depth-finder is an instrument involving the use of sound and radio apparatus in determining the depth of icebergs.

The two coast guard vessels of the United States Treasury Department, utilized in patrolling for icebergs, are being equipped with the device, a congressional appropriation having been made especially for this purpose. The experiments are being conducted at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and are actually determining the presence of icebergs in the Atlantic Ocean.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER
PROJECT IS DELAYED

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Plans of the Hydroelectric Commission of Ontario for an extensive power development on the St. Lawrence at Morrisburg are being held up by reason of the application to the advisory committee which is dealing with the original plan of the project, a large-scale project of the St. Lawrence. This committee, an inter-departmental committee of engineers, takes the position that the project is exceptional on account of its international aspect, and, therefore, it should go to the commission composed of members of both countries which is inquiring into the whole question of St. Lawrence development. The general project is also being delayed because the United States Government wishes to enlarge the scope of the inquiry.

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—Sale of Boys' School Needs

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Authentic 1924-25 styles. Very best quality. No charge until November 1st. A reasonable deposit holds any garment. REMODELING REPAIRING

LEAKS

Ludlow at Fourth, Opposite Keith's Commercial Building DAYTON, O.

84,000 HORSE-POWER
PLANT IS PROPOSED
IN WEST VIRGINIAPlan Provides for 22-Mile
Transmission Line

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 4 (Special).—Application has been made to the West Virginia Public Service Commission by the West Virginia Power Company for a permit to construct a large power dam in Summers County. The proposed dam would be situated approximately five miles south of Hinton, 2½ miles from the mouth of the Blue Stone River.

The West Virginia Power Company is a subsidiary of the Virginian Power Company. The horsepower of the project would total more than 84,000, according to engineers' estimates. The dam, according to petition, would be of concrete and would be of the overflow type.

The application says that the Federal Government has granted a preliminary permit for construction. The applicant has signified that the State shall have power to regulate and control distribution of the power. It is also proposed to build a power plant and a 44,000 volt transmission line of 22 miles to Beckley. The power is intended for mines and other industrial purposes.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Well, here we are at home again! We crowd this afternoon sitting and waiting for the first thing I did was to find Snubs and tell her about the interesting times I had been having!

Then we called on Betty and visited with her a few minutes. She's as jolly and good natured as ever.

I quickly agreed with her and a few moments later I peeped into the kitchen and there was Lucy, as busy as ever with her cooking!

"Well, how do you do, Mr. Pops?" she exclaimed when she looked around and saw me. "And a moment later she brought out a plate full of delicious bones and said, 'I heard you were coming home, so I saved some for you. Well, I had a fine time on the farm, but just the same, I am glad to be at home once more!"

"Well, how do you do, Mr. Pops?" she exclaimed when she looked around and saw me. "And a moment later she brought out a plate full of delicious bones and said, 'I heard you were coming home, so I saved some for you. Well, I had a fine time on the farm, but just the same, I am glad to be at home once more!"

"Well, how do you do, Mr. Pops?" she exclaimed when she looked around and saw me. "And a moment later she brought out a plate full of delicious bones and said, 'I heard you were coming home, so I saved some for you. Well, I had a fine time on the farm, but just the same, I am glad to be at home once more!"

CLEVELAND SCHOOLS
LIST NEGRO INCREASE

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 30 (Special Correspondence).—Enrollment of Negro pupils in Cleveland's public schools in October, 1923, was greater than the total Negro population of Cleveland in 1910. Of the 9068 Negro children, 1342 were southern Negroes who entered Cleveland public schools for the first time in September, 1923. Of these 728 or 39 per cent came from Georgia.

A survey of Cleveland schools reveals that 2½ per cent of the enrollment of high school grades to 12 are Negroes while 2 per cent of high school graduates are Negroes.

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Have you renewed your subscription to The Christian Science Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue.

SUNSET
STORIES

The Beautiful China Doll

PERHAPS you have seen one and perhaps you haven't, but there is what older persons call an "auction," and it happens when people are moving from a house and would rather sell some of their old things than move them. So there are all sorts of things for sale at an auction. And the way they do it is to hang up a flag so that other people will know that their old things are for sale, and then a man stands on a table or chair and sells them one at a time to whoever will pay more money than anybody else.

Now it happened that Jenny was out riding with her Aunt Mary in Aunt Mary's motor car, and they saw an auction going on and stopped to look at it. But before you hear what happened at the auction you must know about Susan Jinks.

Susan Jinks was quite an old doll. Jenny's mother had played with Susan Jinks when she was no older than Jenny, and Susan was the kind of a doll any little girl might play with. Susan's eyes were blue, Susan's hair was black, Susan's head was china. Susan's mouth was rosyred, Susan's cheeks were red, Susan was an odd old doll. When all is done and said, Susan didn't make dolls just like Susan nowadays, and so she was quite unlike any other doll in Jenny's doll family. And that made Susan seem rather lonely and off-in-a-corner like. And Jenny was rather sorry for Susan because when all her dolls were together Susan seemed so much left to herself. For one thing Jenny's other dolls all looked like real children, only of course very much smaller, but Susan Jinks looked like a doll, and nobody would have thought of her looking like anything else. As Jenny sometimes said, poor Susan didn't look a single other child like herself to play with.

Now when Jenny and her Aunt Mary stopped at the auction the man standing on the table said, "I have an old china doll for sale. The next thing he held up to see if anybody wanted to buy it was a doll. It had a china head and black hair painted on it, and blue eyes, and pink cheeks, and rosyred mouth."

"Here we have a beautiful china doll," said the man on the table. "You don't see many dolls like that nowadays. Who wants to buy this beautiful china doll?" "Twenty-five cents," said the man on the table. "Who will give me more than twenty-five cents for this beautiful china doll?"

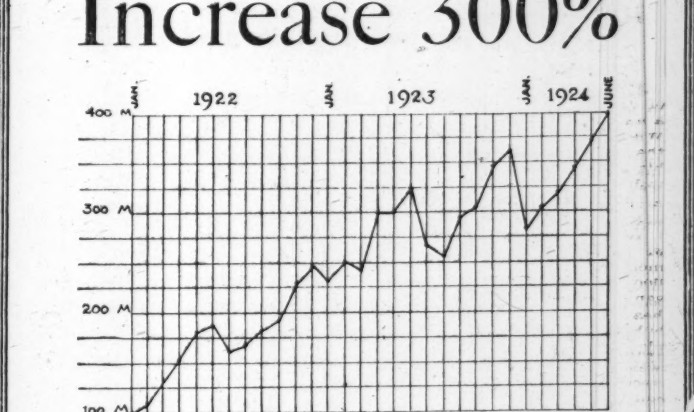
But nobody else wanted the beautiful china doll. So Aunt Mary paid her twenty-five cents, and Jenny carried the beautiful china doll to the motor car.

"I think we'll name her 'Jane Jinks,'" said Jenny, "and pretend that she is Susan's long-lost sister." After that Susan Jinks never looked lonely and off-in-a-corner like. For although Susan and Jane Jinks had little in common with the rest of the doll family, they had a very good time with each other.

ONTARIO AIDS U. S. DRY LAW

WINDSOR, Ont., Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence).—Restrictions on export of beer and liquor to the United States are being tightened. It is no longer permitted to clear for export cargoes of liquor in craft, which are obviously unfit for the voyage, and cargoes must be billed to their true destination, the United States.

Increase 300%



Upward and Upward

The graph shows the increase in advertising lineage of The Christian Science Monitor from January, 1922, to June, 1924, inclusive.

If this newspaper did not prove its value as an advertising medium, could this upcurve have been maintained for two years and a half?

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Since 1891

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Distinctive in Style and Value. Every
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guaranteed.
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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
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We invite investigation of our methods and
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Sts., Buffalo Hotel, Washington and Swan
Sts.; Ford Hotel, Delaware Ave. and Cary
St.; Hotel Lenox, 140 North Street;
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Ave.; E. Levens, Main and Perry Sts.;
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Carthy, Main and Court Sts.; Leo
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Dipaulino, West Chippewa and Franklin
Sts.; Anton Andolina, West Erie and
Franklin Sts.; R. J. Seidenberg, 1361
Main St.; Oliver Black, Brisbane Bldg.,
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Store, 2827 Delaware Ave.; Kenmore
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Watson, 200 Park Ave.; Hotel Touraine,
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your selections early to have cheerful rooms
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(Continued)
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Sts.; Ford Hotel, Delaware Ave. and Cary
St.; Hotel Lenox, 140 North Street;
Stuyvesant Apartments, 245 Elmwood
Ave.; E. Levens, Main and Perry Sts.;
L. Hanula, Main and Exchange Sts.; Joe
Mullin, Main and Swan Sts.; F. Tomaska,
Main and South Division Sts.; Geo. Hub-
bard, Main and Clinton Sts.; Thos. Mc-
Carthy, Main and Court Sts.; Leo
Riforgiato, Main and Court Sts.; J.
Dipaulino, West Chippewa and Franklin
Sts.; Anton Andolina, West Erie and
Franklin Sts.; R. J. Seidenberg, 1361
Main St.; Oliver Black, Brisbane Bldg.,
New York Tel. Bldg.; Kenneth Book
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OHIO

Athens
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Bellevue
THE ANNE HAT SHOPPE
Opposite Bourdett Hotel
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Canton
The Canton Wall Paper Co.
PAINT, VARNISH,
SANITAS WALL PAPER
From the cheapest that is good to the best,
at moderate prices.
HANGING THAT PLEASES—
GIVE US A TRIAL
315 Market Ave. So. H. B. Ritz, Prop.

The Roller Printing & Paper Company
CANTON, OHIO

The Klein
Heffelman Zollar Co.
"Canton's Greatest Store"
65 complete departments—catering to
the wants of 50,000 homes in
Canton's Trading Territory
THE CANTON BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The eminent Col. George Harvey, who seems by common consent to have been awarded the position of chief of all political sages, opens the September number of his North American Review with the following pertinent anecdote:

"Chaos" as a Slogan

Once upon a time an obviously apposite and somewhat searching question was propounded to the richest man in the world. It was this: "To what do you ascribe the unequalled success of your endeavors?" Mr. Rockefeller looked meditatively across the lawn for a moment and then replied quietly and gravely: "We never deceived ourselves."

Taking this as a sort of springboard, Colonel Harvey hurls himself into the peculiarly turbid waters of this year's political pool. He finds that illusions are generally cherished by "boards of strategy," and by the adherents of the various candidates for the Presidency. As he puts it:

Mr. Coolidge is to "sweep the country"; Mr. Davis is to "win in a walk"; even Mr. La Follette's prospective poll has increased from five millions to fifteen millions in a fortnight.

Thereupon, from a mind long trained in political analysis, Colonel Harvey goes on to figure the chances of the various candidates, from careful tabulations of electoral votes and searching inquiry into the possibilities of electoral results in the various states. He winds up with this conclusion:

Neither Davis nor La Follette can, at any time, win a majority of votes in the Electoral College. It is doubtful if Coolidge could obtain a clear majority now or next week.

Looking to November, then, the Paramount Issue is: COOLIDGE OR CHAOS.

All of which is very illuminating as a political study in a presidential year. Perhaps it is not entirely novel. The Christian Science Monitor in two carefully considered articles last winter pointed out the extreme probability of a failure of any candidate to secure a majority in the Electoral College, and the resultant transference of the election to Congress. We did not then, however, and do not now take the gloomy view that "chaos" would be the necessary result of such an outcome of the election.

The United States Government is an exceedingly stable institution, and under it business and finance, industry and society, have always proceeded with due order and with a reasonable amount of prosperity, whatever party might be in power or whatever individual might be tenanted the White House. Colonel Harvey's conclusion furnishes perhaps a good political slogan, and there are signs multiplying that it is to be used for that purpose. But slogans, while sometimes serving successfully for rallying cries, do not really express political wisdom.

It was only four years ago that, under the leadership of this same colonel, the country was crying "Back to normalcy," and the normalcy which was attained through that process is now being earnestly repudiated by the very party which was most eager to attain it. President Coolidge has been during the brief period of his Administration an admirable chief executive. He has won the confidence of the people of the United States to an extent we think quite unprecedented in so brief a period of national public service. His personal characteristics no less than his public utterances justify confidence, and in the more conservative circles of American society he is unquestionably held in the highest esteem.

It would be a negation of the whole theory of America's national Government if there were not opposition to him, and that opposition, at least so far as the other major party in politics is concerned, has taken a most dignified form. But to say now that a failure to elect Mr. Coolidge would mean general chaos is, we think, to capitalize unreasoning and artificially created panic for political purposes.

No one at the present moment can predict with certainty the outcome of the pending presidential election. It is the business of the spokesmen of the various parties to tell all that may be encouraging to their adherents, and the Monitor is giving to such spokesmen this opportunity in its news columns regularly. It is the corresponding duty of readers, as citizens, to discount these purely ex parte utterances and to reach their own conclusions after as well informed and as impartial a survey of the field as they are thus enabled to make. They should be influenced neither by unsupported political claims, nor by alliterative slogans based upon a misconception of the real forces behind the American Government. "Davis or Despair" would be as intelligent a clarion call as Colonel Harvey's "Coolidge or Chaos." For our part we much prefer, as a guide in moments of political perplexity, the words used by James A. Garfield, when President Lincoln was stricken down: "God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives."

All income taxpayers have a presumed or possible interest at stake in the federal Board of Tax Appeals, now in process of composition by presidential appointment.

The Board of Tax Appeals

As authorized by the Revenue Act of 1924, the board is designed to be an independent judicial body or court of record, to supplant the Committee of Appeals and Review of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which formerly passed upon cases of income tax appeals. Of the twenty-eight members authorized, twelve already have been appointed by the President, and the board has been formally organized and has begun to function.

The regulations prescribed by the law for the tax board's jurisdiction are ideal. Its hearings and its records are open to the public; only certified legal and accountancy practitioners can be admitted to argue cases before it—although any individual claimant or officer may

appear in his own or his company's behalf; contracts between practitioners and their client in each case must be fully explained under oath. Irregularities of procedure are thus rendered well nigh impossible. For this reason, the character and qualifications of the members constituting the board are of the utmost importance, in order that its intended effectiveness may be fully realized. Although the large number of members authorized by the law will be limited to seven at the expiration of two years, the great bulk of appealed cases which the larger board is designed to dispose of within that time renders these temporary appointments likewise important in the highest degree.

An examination of the existing board discloses that five of the twelve members have been selected from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, including the chairman, who was formerly the chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Review. Of the seven selected from the "general public," four were for many years connected with federal or state tax-collecting bodies. While all of them are qualified by experience as tax experts, the question arises whether this board, designed to adjudicate contested claims in which the Government and its citizens are opposing litigants, is not preponderantly composed of men habituated to view such claims solely from the Government's side. It is no aspersion of their judicial honesty to apprehend that their conclusions may be greatly influenced by such one-sided activity in the past.

If this be granted, it at once suggests the desirability of correcting this obvious government preponderance in the appointments yet to be made, if the deliberations and decisions of the board are to command the confidence of all appellants, and its work thereby facilitated and pronounced successful. No doubt the President, himself a lawyer, can be relied upon to comprehend this and to act judicially in fulfilling completely his delegated duty.

Collecting taxes, hardly less than tax paying itself, is a disagreeable business. Nobody envies those obliged to carry out such a thankless task. Yet it has to be endured philosophically by both sides, and the unpleasantness is reduced to the minimum only when fairness and equity are approximately secured. The President and the Treasury Department, while vitally interested in obtaining the necessary funds to administer the Government, are yet servants of the tax-paying citizens who, through Congress, have placed in their hands the tax law to be enforced with equity and justice. The public confidence that this ideal will be achieved will be strengthened in proportion as the Board of Tax Appeals is fairly balanced in sentiment, as well as characterized by experience and skill. It should represent quite as sympathetically the taxpayer's reluctance to pay more than the law and the facts compel, as it does the Government's necessity to gather in all the revenue it can.

The central fact about the European situation since the beginning of 1923 has been the condemnation by the British of the occupation of the Ruhr as illegal. Whether it was excusable, and even justifiable, on general grounds in consequence of the recalcitrance of Germany, whether it constituted once a means of pressure on Germany, a method of collecting reparations directly, and a system which effectively prevented any preparations for another war, are questions which are interesting in themselves, but they are dominated by the British contention that, since under the Peace Treaty German territory to be occupied was specifically defined, any extension of the occupation was a breach of the Treaty.

From the beginning it was obvious that, in face of this British interpretation, the occupation would have to be abandoned sooner or later. The French naturally, even with a Radical Government in power, do not admit that they have acted illegally, but they nevertheless feel compelled to evacuate the Ruhr. Moreover, M. Herriot, who, whatever may be thought of him as a diplomatist, certainly showed himself to be an honest man, refused to take advantage of the strong bargaining position which the possession of the Ruhr gave to him, and would not link up the evacuation with the inter-allied debts settlement, or the disarmament of Germany, or the framing of a Franco-German commercial treaty, or the offer of guarantees of security by either England or America. The Ruhr, he argued, had been occupied purely for the sake of obliging Germany to pay reparations, and from the moment of acceptance of the Dawes plan by Germany it would be immoral to try to obtain, by means of the Ruhr, any further advantages.

His adversaries consider that honesty of this kind is equivalent to naivete, but indeed M. Herriot had no choice—he had either to promise to evacuate the Ruhr or, by declining to do so, to wreck the Dawes plan. The opinion of the financiers of the world was, first, that the French economic control of Germany had to cease before there could be question of a loan which would enable Germany to recover itself; and secondly, that it was highly desirable that the useless soldiers should be withdrawn.

In order to placate French opinion, M. Herriot felt obliged to stay in the Ruhr in a military sense until it was certain that Germany was fulfilling its part of the contract. He stood firm for a maximum period of twelve months' further occupation; but even this maximum period of twelve months will probably be reduced considerably. The matter is not yet finished, and although an agreement was reached at London, the whole subject will probably be discussed again in October before the loan is floated.

The financiers are not satisfied, and German and British opinion holds that the time can be greatly shortened. Moreover, M. Herriot himself admitted that the twelve months which he stipulated was a maximum period. He has already begun the process of evacuation, and if all goes well it is clear that long before the

year has ended the Ruhr will be free from its invading troops. Their presence in the Ruhr is obviously without purpose when once the economic control is abandoned.

Whatever view may be taken of the arrangements which were made in London, one thing is clear: that there can be no real peace between France and Germany while French soldiers are left upon German soil—at least upon German soil which was not mentioned in the Versailles Treaty.

The French are now disposed to trust Germany and to strive for a system of mutual confidence: co-operation and not coercion is the keynote of French policy. It is a great experiment that is being conducted, but lovers of peace will applaud the fresh spirit which is manifesting itself in European affairs, and will sincerely rejoice if it is shown unmistakably that what force could not accomplish good will be proving itself able to achieve.

In the long run, peace among men cannot come out of the employment of bayonets and guns by the side which happens to be the stronger at a given moment, it can come only out of sincere friendship. It can come not out of fear but out of reciprocal faith alone.

Steps are being taken by the accredited members of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, following the meeting of the tenth annual congress of that organization in Plymouth, Mass., to guard against any future increase in membership through affiliation by those persons whose line of descent is not clearly and incontestably defined.

It is explained that at the time of the recent centenary observance of the landing of the Pilgrims it was supposed the society had reached its highest membership quota, but that since the last gathering of the congress there has been an increase of 910 in the enrollment. It has been decided to make a closer inspection of the family trees of those applying for membership, and it is proposed that those qualified must be certified by the historian-general of the society, instead of, as at present, by officials of state organizations.

The precautions decided upon are in every way commendable. The very name of the society indicates clearly enough the qualifications for membership. The restrictions are none too stringent. Indeed few except the so-called patriotic organizations, those societies which seek to perpetuate the traditions of the conquest, by peaceful means, of some country or section, the acclaimed heroic deeds in some past war, or some other event in which a family or a group took a leading part, would so generously extend a blanket invitation to those who, possessing perhaps no other qualification than that of birth or descent, may seek affiliation.

It is not surprising that much of the growth in membership reported is in the western and middle western sections of the United States. There has been no more potent or powerful influence in the development of the country in and west of the Mississippi Valley than that exerted by people of New England origin. They were the pioneers who proved to the world the possibility of subduing the great forests and peopling the prairies. Those whose patent to membership in the Society of Mayflower Descendants is unquestionable are justly proud that the influence of their forebears has thus been widened and extended. Perhaps it may appear that their cousins of some remote degree who claim the western country as their home have given less thought, in former years, to this friendly affiliation than they now find it profitable or convenient to devote. They, too, may take justifiable pride in the heritage which is theirs.

But surely there would be scant satisfaction in asserting or claiming the right of membership in any organization or society if that claim must be bolstered up by perjured or false testimony. Theodore Roosevelt, when he issued an unofficial charter to his famous Annapolis Club, provided not only the organization but a fairly large charter membership as a nucleus for all those who unwarrantably lay claim to the patent which the descendants of the Pilgrims seek to protect.

Editorial Notes

It is but naturally to be expected that the general public in New York City and for many miles around will find something interesting and, as like as not, new, in the southern exposition to be held at the Grand Central Palace in January, 1925. Already preparations are well under way in the southern states, and the progress of their development will be revealed by exhibits of all kinds. Oysters and hams, pippins, cattle, wheat and truck-farm produce, cotton, rice, indigo, sugar and peaches—all these and many other things will be on display. Of course there is space aplenty in the south for more inhabitants, and the exposition will aim to show to best advantage all the desirable features of its climate, resources, and possibilities to those who might possibly be attracted thither. "Go south, young man, go south," may yet be heard as a slogan in the not distant future.

An interesting statement—and one which to many may come as a surprise—was made by a magistrate at the Bow Street Police Court not long since in connection with a case in which a chauffeur had been arrested for refusing to "move on," when ordered to do so, because a street was being kept clear for the Queen of Spain's car. "Legally," he declared, "it is no greater offense to hold up the Queen of Spain than anyone else." However, as the traffic along the whole street was suspended and this chauffeur had refused to regard the regulation, he was ordered to pay a small fine. Thus in one more particular, it would seem that the divine right of kings is being challenged, and challenged more or less successfully.

Massingham—An Appreciation

By C. F. G. MASTERMAN

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 4.—How can we not feel the loss of his going? Henry William Massingham, who contributed a weekly article to The Christian Science Monitor under the heading "A British Onlooker's Diary," was by far the most brilliant of modern journalists in England, besides being one of the most remarkable fighters and unselfish workers for good causes in our time. He has been for twenty-five years my friend. For many of them, when I was not in Government, my colleague, whom I should say my intimate friend but for the fact that he always stood from everyone, a little lonely, isolated, apart. He was the best of good company. The Nation lunches and our frequent little dinners were full of laughter, good stories, and often wild, reckless talk in paradox and passionate argument. But within he was always isolated—a little lonely. Many of us loved him. When we sought his company we obtained it and had great enjoyment. It was rarely that he deliberately sought ours. He knew everybody worth knowing, went everywhere worth going to. But he was denied the power of personal intimacy in friendship, which is the easy possession of others. In all his letters you will find little concerned but the actual business in hand. Yet he collected round him as willing helpers, to one whom they recognized as natural "chief," writers of international distinction.

During a long journalistic life he had served as colleague or leader with most of the best known English writers in Europe and America who fought for progressive causes. In the weekly Nation lunches, kept up for sixteen years, we had as regular attendants such men as Henry W. Nevinson, H. N. Brinsford, J. A. Hobson, S. H. M. Tomlinson, J. L. Hammond, Francis Hurst, and S. K. Ratcliffe—a most vivacious company. Most English politicians were present as guests from time to time—including Ministers, Prime Ministers, poets, natural scientists and leaders of religion. Visitors to England from Europe and America streamed through his door. From Russia, heads of great American papers, politicians from France and Germany. The very list of those who attended would be a catalogue of advocates of progress in all lands. The conversation was quite unfettered. Any proposition that was put forward, argued humorously, sometimes passionately, but always with something like universal agreement. But everyone felt stimulated, satisfied, and few if any permanent estrangements arose. Massingham was the life and soul of it all. He possessed a most fastidious gift of style. He expected the same high standard from his contributors. I, in company with all, have received at all times most useful notes asking if I really thought the stuff I wrote was

worth printing or if I thought his paper a rubbish heap. From others this would have excited resentment.

It was impossible long to be angry with Massingham. He was generally right. His standard of writing was of the classical English tradition. He abhorred rhetoric. He would not tolerate "sob stuff," even in a good cause. He appealed to reason—never to emotion, all irrelevant matter was planned away. A slashing, forcible statement of the case was his chief quality. He had the gift of irony. He used to be delighted when some ironical article of his had proved so subtle for simple minds that they wrote angry letters protesting against the sentiments expressed—which they took at their literal value—in the Nation. He always fought for big causes. He may have been right or wrong. But he was always disinterested. He never thought of himself at all. He was the least self-seeking of all men I have known. He never compromised a cause to save his own interests. He lost a high position in his profession again and again because he refused to give way when the cause for which he fought was unpopular. He lived far more in a world of impersonal idealism than in a world which trusts personalities.

Politicians were only interesting to him in so far as they stood for the cause he approved. If they seemed likely to assist, he praised them. When they failed him, he left them unnoticed, or attacked them severely. He was always seeking for the hero as a statesman. Lincoln was the greatest example to him in history. He could not find one in twentieth century London. He hated war most of all things, and all those who promoted or delighted in war. He was torn in sympathy in 1914 between his condemnation of the war spirit and his furious anger against the injustice of the Belgian invasion. He inclined to the Labor Party because he thought it represented the only party of international peace. He had lost his belief in Liberalism as an effective force for this end—at home and abroad. But he hated Socialism. He believed in freedom of the press, and under a Socialist régime would have attacked it furiously, until silenced or imprisoned. He loved, and admired America and believed that on an understanding between it and the British Empire rested all future hope for humanity. He greatly enjoyed his last visit there, but he was saddened by elements which he found, as he thought, hostile to the liberty of individual thought and opinion. He stood for that individual liberty of expression, defiant of all risks to the state or order, as the greatest inheritance of mankind. One rarely meets through life a personality so gifted, yet also so indifferent to personal advantage—so utterly careless indeed of his own interests and career.

A Bed for the Night

MADRID, Aug. 7.—Some things I learned in Spain. To start out in the morning and to go on all day without knowing where one is going to lay one's head at the end of the day, sounds fine enough, but it is really not half the adventure one would like to have one's friends believe. Having no fixed abode, in essentials, is no different from being in the comfortable bondage of home. One finds the needs of society are merely the simple needs of the wayfarer. To tread the score of miles of a day's journey is to be at the base of the great pillars of society instead of at the top of them. It is a question of position and not a question of progress; as if one were either Teufelsdröckh looking down on life, or Don Quixote looking up into it. Lonely freedom, the freedom to choose one's own roof, the accepting of things as they come, the taking of one's luck at all times, most drops, and sleep comes to the city folk, the forgetting mountain village, and under the bare stars themselves. One obeys the diurnal changes. And taking pot luck means nothing better or worse than the almost suburban certainty of having some sort of bed for the night.

Not that the wayfarer calms himself with these thoughts till he has found a comfortable spot in which to think it all out. At 6 o'clock he will feel the first wind of uneasiness, and will see where his chance looks like. And at nine, which may be sundown, he will stop at the first place he comes to, if he is sensible. Six o'clock one Tuesday brought us to Carmona. We stepped into the tavern to see what we could find out. A more taciturn and suspicious landlord's son it would have been difficult to find. The gray inn room with its crowded counter, benches and provision boxes, was chock-a-block with haymakers and drovers, roaring with conversation. Their voices were punctuated by the clack of sabots and the hee-hawing of a donkey standing with a load of sticks at the door. As we came in all talk stopped. Everyone stared except the landlord's son who affected a discreet indifference. We asked him if there was a fonda in Puentenansa, the next village. He said he did not know. He appealed to the crowd, who deafened and confused us with a variety of contradictions. In the end a thin woman, as tall as I was, and with a basket of washing on her head, separated her voice from the noise: "Yes, there is a fonda. There are two fondas. There is one of the arch and the one of the bridge. One is higher up and the other is lower down. The best? Don't know which would be the best. The one of the arch is good enough. The one of the bridge is the same. The lower one, perhaps. How do I know? Perhaps they give food. I don't know."

"Thank you," we said. "For nothing," she said politely. That was all she said and it was in tones of the utmost impartiality, decorum and indifference. What right or reason could she have to bias us in favor of either one inn or the other?

A score of dirty, solemn, half-clothed children followed us silently to the end of the village. It was a poor and tottering heap of roofs, dirty and picturesque, in a tired, worn way. Its crumbling balconies were brightened by climbing and hanging geraniums and disfigured by goatkins and sheepskins drying in the dusty sun. Also from the balconies flew the tatters of the village washing. Goats and pigs lolled about the houses and rummaged in the ditches. Chickens stood in the afternoon dust.

It was past eight when we sighted the bridge at Puentenansa, and the red roofs of the village lying against the glum mountain background. Behind the ragged summit of the mountains—stern outposts of tomorrow's gigantic country—we knew the night was waiting. It would wait a little longer, the last footfalls would ring and tap in the bare street. Then the blue dark would pour down from the heights, and all one would hear would be the purling and pouring of the river under the bridge, and the body of a moth against the windscreen. It was time to find a meal, and a bed for the night.

We walked across the bridge and soon half the eyes of the village were staring at us. From a skittle alley came cries of "Look! Look!" and gibes and laughter, all of which melted into the friendliest politeness when we asked for the fonda. So much for the judgment of the Carmona lady, the fonda of the arch was a dreadful place, more like a wine vault than anything else. After many refusals, arguments and long diplomatic sentences, we persuaded the landlord of the bridge fonda to put us up. He looked all the time into a barrel while we talked to him, and not until morning would he be civil to us. Then he surpassed himself, and when we were halfway up the mountain road, he sent a man striding after us with a pair of socks we had purposely left behind. In such small incidents comes compensation to the wayfarer.

Perhaps our familiarity with the Guardia Civil at dinner that night scattered the landlord's worst suspicions, for the sergeant was a man of importance, judgment and consideration. For two days he had graced the mountain village with the green and the yellow and the red of his uniform. And everyone knew what his business was. Two boys of the village with Moroccan service to their credit were taking advantage of the visit of the great man of the discreet mustache and dignified complexion, to get him to influence favorably their admission into the corps. For everything in Spain is done by influence. The sergeant was living on the fat of the land, was given a serviette at dinner, did justice to his host's trout, and unmentionable things with his toothpick. He was as discreet, as dignified, as grave as his mustache, as stiff

as his uniform, as genial as his eyes, as spruce as a mountain wind. And he was a sergeant in the finest police corps in Spain, the corps which has made Spanish roads as safe as any in the British Isles.

"You have steep, wild country before you," he told us. "In my day we used to go on horseback to see an uncle of mine who was blacksmith in Potes. That was 20 years ago. My cousin continued the business, but now he drives the diligence to Cangas on the only decent bit of road there is in the province. The diligences are only goat tracks and cow tracks for the shepherds and the people of up above. If there were more roads it would be better, but they have been discussing, discussing, discussing for 20 years. One must put up with it."

The sergeant went off by the bus next morning to Cabazon. He has left in my memory only the mere commonplace of his conversation. How I wish I could record the charm and the courtliness of his speaking. The good luck of the road threw us in with the road inspector of Cabaniga again. He treated us like old friends and showed us a short cut up the pass. He pointed out a ruined castle standing on a bluff, told us the floors had built it—which I rather doubt—and kept us entertained with local commonplaces for a couple of miles. Then his gigantic strides led us laboring behind. Veils of thin cloud waved on the crags, and a stone cold wind came over the collado and caught us full in the face. In an hour or more the heat of the day was pulling on our packs.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Public's Interest in Prisons

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: I have been greatly interested in the discussion in your columns of the treatment of prisoners and the methods by which better results may be attained through an understanding of the prison question.

Retaliation and punishment have been considered by old-time advocates as the method for dealing with transgressors of the laws of the land, little attention being given to the reform of the man who is confined. The prison is rarely visited by the public, and what happens behind its closed doors has little attention.

Of late years advanced penologists have given more attention to how the prisoner may be rehabilitated mentally, morally and physically, with a view to protecting the public on his return to society, and if possible to prevent his again becoming a public charge by being returned to prison for another crime which is too often the case.

There are many phases to the situation, but investigations have proved that degradation of prisoners such as has been resorted to in the past does not produce reforming results, but that recreation, education and productive work are a stimulus to better aspirations and that profit-producing labor can be obtained from a large percentage of prisoners, particularly if there is a wage incentive and better prison industrial equipment.

Too much importance cannot be placed on the result of a prisoner performing some fruitful kind of work. It makes him self-respecting and self-supporting while in prison, and enables him to acquire a trade valuable to him in civil life after his release. The New York Legislature has passed some progressive laws on this subject in the last three years.

It is interesting to note that prison wardens now meet at yearly conventions to determine the best methods of dealing with all questions involved in the treatment of prisoners.

With prison managers realizing the immense importance to the public of improving prison conditions, let us give them all the help we can through the various prison agencies to work out their conclusions in this darkest corner of civilized life.

Loon Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

An Appeal to Masonic Patriotism

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

May I be permitted to make a suggestion in all good humor through your columns to the members of the Klan, or the Infamous, or the Ku Klux Klan, with the idea of feeling out a difficult situation and considering the problems in a temperate way, the solving of which was the professed purpose of the organizers of this much-discussed order?

I am a Protestant American, and therefore thoroughly in sympathy with their ideas, but deplore their methods. They appear to have made a sad mess of things in the United States. Centuries ago the Knights Templar were organized in Europe for similar reasons. Are they not strong and virile enough now to do as they did in the days of the Renaissance? Are they not qualified to take up the work their Protestant brothers of the Klan have begun, but which apparently is shortly doomed to failure?

If the great and influential body of Masons in the United States would bestir themselves and do what is necessary to this country, to safeguard the ideals of our Anglo-Saxon forebears, there would be no further use or excuse for the "Invisible Empire" of the Klan, which would then disband as it did when its work was done after the days of reconstruction in the south. R. D. D. Amarillo, Tex.